Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 117 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 17, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
15th May	Morea	10890
19th "	Berlin	17324
22nd "	Mandala	3246
24th "	Chyebassa	3,249 Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th "	Narkunda	15620
5th June	Mantua	10885

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
17th May	Kildonan Castle	Calling at Colombo Do.
Early June	Himalaya	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
4th May	Pentakota	Karachi direct 3 P. M. Victoria Dock.
17th "	Linga	Karachi coasting.
19th "	Hymettus	Bushire only.
20th "	Karapara	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steemship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinsei Maru	J. Yamamoto	2983	29th April	13th May
Meiichi Maru	H. Shinohara	8191	5th May	16th May
Muroma Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	15th May
Helmet Maru	R. Nakanishi	4866	7th May	18th May
Shinsei Maru	K. Konaka	2904	16th May	27th May
Kinai Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	23rd May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	20th May	31st May	"
(Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	8th June	20th June	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN GLASS SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances viz., Glas Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacities. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI.
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.

MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Raj Buildings,
Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE ..... Yen 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whis does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 51,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 206,
Hornby Road. Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules and withdrawing or cancelling slips of the Bank.

INSURANCE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

12b, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Pesalbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. [illegible] C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Nakamchand [illegible] Kt.
Jamshed K. Tata, Esq. [illegible]
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. [illegible]
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Messrs. Jessa & Co.).
(Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum [illegible] conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies [illegible] Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in cash, [illegible] with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Indigenous Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

EAR & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.

of
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 80,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid about ... 25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 30,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

JUST RECEIVED.

Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette [illegible], ladies' underwears, underskirts, [illegible], Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, [illegible] Camisoles, [illegible] Bonnets, Children's [illegible] and all [illegible] wear FOR

LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.

AHMED E. ESSA ALI

MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] LIMITED

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

GRANTS [illegible] PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES.

[illegible] received [illegible] close, of the 6th day of each month [illegible] Maximum [illegible] 20,000 on any single account.

[illegible] HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE " Rs. 2/8 & 3/8 each.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE FACT IS PATENT that
BARRY'S INK TABLETS
have won special approbation for all.
CHEAPEST AND BEST
M. R. BARRY & SON,
8/A, Kanai Seal Street, CALCUTTA.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 92 OF ACT VII OF 1913.)

PROSPECTUS OF THE

British India Banking & Industrial Corporation,

LIMITED.

Authorized Capital (Ten Crores) - - - - - - - - - Rs. 10,00,00,000

Divided into 20,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each, payable as to Rs. 5 on Application, Rs. 5 on Allotment, and the balance in Calls as and when required.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TO BE (FIVE CRORES) .. .. Rs. **5,00,00,000** in 10,00,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL TO BE (ONE CRORE).. .. .. Rs. **1,00,00,000** in 10,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 per Share paid-up.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1,00,000 Shares: and this minimum has been already promised. Thus 9,00,000 Shares are offered for public subscription.

(BROKERAGE AT THE RATE OF 8 ANNAS PER SHARE WILL BE PAID TO BROKERS FOR THE PLACING OF SHARES.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE RAO SAHEB M. CT. MUTHIAH CHETTY, Merchant and Banker, Head of the Firm of S. R. M. M. C. T., Madras, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Director of the Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras.

Address—Bedford House, Vepery, Madras.

2. PADAMSHINH NARSHINGHBHAI, ESQ., Merchant and Banker, Managing Director, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation and the Cutch Steam Navigation Companies, Limited, Director, National Financing Corporation, Ltd., Director, Great India Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Managing Agent, The Asian Commercial Insurance Company, Ltd., Director, Akola Mills Co., Ltd.; Proprietor, The Indian Glass Manufacturing Company Chanda Coal Mines, &c.

Address—Bank Street, Fort Bombay.

3. K. HAZEN SCOTT, ESQ., of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Address—Madras.

4. GEORGE H. B. RADCLIFFE, ESQ., B.S.C., C.E., M.E., Bar-at-Law, of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., Bombay, Ex-officio Director and Managing Agent, Western India Rope Co., Ltd., Director, Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—1 Hummum Street, Fort ,Bombay.

5. HAJEE ESSA HAJEE SOOMER, ESQ., Merchant and Exporter and Importer, Kaithawar and South Africa.

Address—Ranavav, Kathiawad.

6. BHERULAL SITARAM, ESQ., Proprietor of Messrs. Jainarain Sitaram and Co., Timber Merchants and Commission Agents, Bombay and Calcutta.

Address—2nd Fanaswadi Lane, Bombay.

7. MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., Bombay, Director of the Western India Rope Co., Ltd., and of the Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

8. HORMUSJEE DORABJEE GUZDAR, ESQ., Merchant and Landlord, Proprietor, Guzdar and Co., Tile Merchants, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Director, Western India Rope Co., Ltd., Director, Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—Guzdar Villa, Andheri, near Bombay.

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell.

BANKERS.

Mrcantile Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Branches.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay and Calcutta.
The Central Bank, Ltd., Head Office Bombay and Branches.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Company, 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Parks, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassobhoy, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

109/111, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

PROSPECTUS.

The principal objects for which the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, has been founded are for the purpose of doing Banking business of every description, to afford Banking facilities in the many parts of India where no such facilities now exist, and to do everything possible to promote the financial and industrial development of India.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING FACILITIES IN INDIA.

The pressing need which exists for the development of the "Banking Industry" in India, especially in the Mofussil, is forcibly set forth by Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, the well known Bullion and Exchange Broker in Bombay, and member of the Currency Commission, in his Minority Report to the Right Hon. The Secretary of State for India as embodied in the Report of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency.

In paras, 75, 76 and 77 of his Report Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal states as follows:-

"INDIA'S BANKING PROBLEM."

75. "India has an area of 1,802,657 square miles, and it contains 2,253 towns with 29,748,228 inhabitants and 720,342 villages with a population of 285,406,168. On the 31st December 1917, the total number of banking offices in India was only 402, and many of them overlapped in the larger towns. In fact, on that date there were in the whole of India only 165 towns which had banking offices. The United Kingdom, with a population of 48,000,000, had 9,138 banking offices. Canada, with a population of 8,460,000 has about 4,000 branches of banks. Further, there are 294,875,000 illiterate people in India, and out of the 18,539,578 literates there are only 1,670,387 literates in English."

76. "The vast and scattered population of India has thus modern banking facilities at 165 stations only, and consequently the financial power of India is insufficiently mobilised. Money lies dormant in endless small hoards."

77. "It will be seen that there is a vast virgin field for the development and expansion of banking and for the collection into bank reserves of the innumerable stores of money lying idle throughout the country which could be utilized for the benefit of the holders and for the good of trade and of the State."

BANKING BUSINESS.

When it is realized to what extent Banking has been developed in Europe and America, and the prosperity resulting therefrom, it is conceivable that there is a very vast and rich field in India awaiting the development of Banking enterprise.

It is believed that by promoting and freely affording sound, up-to-date Banking facilities in the many places in India where no such facilities are obtainable at present, much would be effected to promote Trade and Industry and create the confidence necessary for the free circulation of much of the wealth of the Country, which is hoarded.

By providing banking facilities in the many parts of INDIA where the ryots are at present entirely dependent on the terms offered by the representatives of foreign firms for the sale of their produce, the Corporation will be meeting an **IMPERIAL NECESSITY**—for it is conceivable that with larger facilities for obtaining locally credit and money, the competitors for the ryots' produce with increase in number, and with more competition, the ryot will be enabled to sell his produce at a price which will enable him to live in reasonable comfort, and not exist on the verge of starvation.

The British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, will, as soon as possible, open up Branches in Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi and all the principal Trade Centres in India, Burmah, and elsewhere including London and do everything possible to promote and give facilities for the development of Trade and Industry.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The Board of Directors will appoint, where practicable, Local Boards in each place where Branches are opened. Such Local Boards will consist of influential Businessmen who will be able to advise and assist Branch Manager in regard to financings industries and general banking business.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

INDIA has already begun to show unmistakable signs of a new era in commercial and industrial enterprise, and to realise the immense possibilities which await the touch of the Expert to manufacture and convert into the finished article, **IN INDIA**, the vast quantities of raw material she produces, and which, for lack of the requisite technology, experience, machinery and appliances, are exported to other countries, manufactured there, and re-exported to India.

What India lacks is not ability but technology: Not wealth but effective finance: Not intelligence but initiative.

INDIA, with all her vast resources of raw material and all her labour systematically and effectively co-ordinated: with the introduction of effective technology, experience, and skill; with up-to-date machinery and labour saving devices, and always with the requisite financial assistance to promote and develop Industries, is capable of becoming industrially ad financially one of the most prosperous countries in the World.

INDIA has in the past years been exploited by foreigners who have exported to foreign countries immense quantities of raw material produced in India.

To set up all the essentials for success must of necessity be a lengthy process; and in order to obtain the earliest fruits of prosperity in its fullest measure, India must offer every possible facility and persuade Pioneers of Industry and Manufacture in the West to come out to the East and start their numerous industries for the Manufacture of the finished article from the raw material available IN INDIA.

INDIA will thereby gain the immediate benefit of being self-supporting and obtain the priceless opportunity of acquiring technology and experience first hand to enable her Sons to bring about the development of Industrialism all over India to its fullest extent.

The resultant prosperity will bring wealth work and confidence to the INDIAN NATION, and also bring about the circulation of the vast hoarded wealth of the Country.

With Exchange and other uncertainties, no prudent Pioneers of Industry or Manufacturers in the West would care to bring Capital from abroad to India to finance their enterprises. This Capital must be Indian Capital and the Indian Nation must be participators in the wealth which will arise from such industrial enterprises. For it must realised the world renowned Engineering Firms and Manufacturers from the West will be able to produce with the raw materials of India anything from a ship to a needle.

In conformity with the policy outlined above, negotiations are proceeding to bring such a policy into early effect; and Mr. G. H. B. Radcliffe, one of the Directors of the Bank who is shortly proceeding to England will be deputed to get into touch with Pioneers of Industry and if possible to complete arrangements with them for close co-operation with the Bank; and it will be observed that the maximum number of Directors has been fixed at the high figure of twenty in order to find places on the board for representatives of such Pioneers of Industry.

It was at first intended to defer registration of the Company till the co-operation of such Pioneers was definitely received, but as the Promoters received applications for shares accompanied by Deposits on a very large scale and as it was felt that the proposed negotiations could take a more definite shape after the Company started business, it was deemed advisable to get the Company Registered at once.

Besides co-operating with the Director of Industries appointed by Government to assist indigenous Trade and Industry, the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, will undertake to introduce, by opening Industrial Bureaux in all important Industrial centres, sound, up-to-date Industries which are at present unknown and untried, or languish in India for lack of the requisite technology, experience, machinery and appliances.

The Corporation will float and underwrite the Capital of such Industrial Companies as will produce and manufacture **IN INDIA**, the produce and raw merial **OF INDIA** which would otherwise be exported to other countries and manufactured there, **and the Corporation will give the General Public opportunities to invest their money, and have an interet in, Shares of such Induatrial Companies.**

INDUSTRIAL DEPOSITS.

The Corporation will receive at reasonable rates of Interest, Industrial Deposits to be utilized by the Depositors for Investment in Shares in Industrial and other Companies as they are floated from time to time by the Corporation. **The Corporation's Shareholders and Industrial Depositors and Constituents will enjoy priority in regard to the allotment of Shares in any of the Corporation's floatations.**

By promoting sound Industrial Companies, and giving the general body of the Public opportunities for investing in, and benefiting thereby, the Directors of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, feel sure that the resultant prosperity and confidence will do much to bring about the circulation of a good deal of the vast wealth which is at present hoarded in India and thereby materially benefit the Country and its People.

THE MANAGEMENT will be under expert European Banking Officials, and the Directors of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell, late of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay and Madras, as their General Manager. Mr. Dalzell has had very considerable experience of Indian and European Banking.

THE MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1,00,000 of the 10,00,000 Shares at present to be issued.

THE PRELIMINARY EXPENSES of and incidental to the formation and floatation of the Bank are estimated at Rs. 25,000 exclusive of any brokerage hereinafter mentioned, and these will be borne and paid for by the Company.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No Promotion Money is being paid but the Articles of Association provide for the payment of a reasonable brokerage for the placing of Shares.

Messrs. G. H. B. Radcliffe and M. W. Pradhan, members of the Firm of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., will each be allotted 500 fully paid up Ordinary Shares as Founders, Shares in consideration of their services in connection with the founding of the Corporation, and are to be Directors for life.

The Company shall enter into the following Agreements:—

1. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and G. H. B. Radcliffe and M. W. Pradhan [partners of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co.] of the other part providing for the allotting to each of them of fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000 as founders' shares.
2. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and J. P. Dalzell of the other part appointing him General Manager of the Company.
3. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and J. D. Lewis of the other part appointing him as an Assistant Manager of the Company.

Copies of the above contracts as prepared can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

THE QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualifications and remuneration of Directors:—

(a) **Qualification.**—The qualification of a Director shall be his holding in his own right not less than 500 Shares. A First Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall, in any case, acquire the same within one month from his appointment, and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said Shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

(b) **Remuneration.**—The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 100 (Rupees One Hundred) for each Meeting attended by him and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the Share Certificates in respect of the Company's original Capital, or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company, and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration as the Company in General Meeting may from time to time determine. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses incurred by them respectively in attending and returning from Board and Committee Meetings or in or about the performance of their duties as Directors.

If any Director shall be called upon to go or to reside out of his usual place of residence on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services, the Directors may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services either by way an of honorarium, commission, or the payment of a stated sum of money, as they shall think fit.

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

THE ISSUE OF SHARE CERTIFICATES is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the Shares may not be completed and ready for delivery until 12 months after the allotment of the Shares.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on Shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES must be made on the attached Form which must be filled in and forwarded entire along with the Application Money to the Corporation's Bankers—The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, the Eastern Bank, Limited, Bombay and Calcutta. and the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and branches.

Dated at Bombay this 8th day of May, 1920.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(To be retained by the Bankers.)

No _____

To

The Directors of,
THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers as per receipt attached the sum of Rs._____, being deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on_____ Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company, I request you will allot me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the_____day of_____1920 and the Memorandum. and Articles of Association of the Company; and I authorise you to place may name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

Usual Signature _____
Name in full _____
Address in full _____
Description _____
Dated this_____day of_____1920.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL ORPORATION, Ld.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

(To be returned to the Applicant.)

No._____

Received the_____day of_____1920
from_____the sum of Rs_____
being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on_____Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company.

Rs._____

This Receipt should be preserved, to be exchanged for relative Share Certificate when ready..

For_____

This form should be sent entire to any of the following Banks:—
1. Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Bombay and Branches.
2. The Eastern Bank Limited, Bombay and Calcutta.
3. The Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, and Jharia.

NOTE.—Shares cannot be allotted otherwise than to individuals.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and to the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,506; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL a doctor kindly recommend a safe medicine to a Hindu lady suffering from ulcer in the stomach, which is attached to intestives. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 929

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN EASTERN LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Rs. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. S

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ACCURATE and Urgent Repairers to Watches Clocks and Jewellery. HORMUSJI and Co., Cheapest Home, near Evans Fraser, Fort Bombay. 823

WANTED—A LEDGER KEEPER, should know Typewriting. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay. 1002

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER immediately, handsome salary, extra remuneration. Early applicants preferred. Apply personally Dr. KAPADIA, Nalbazaar. 960

WANTED for the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, a CLERK on Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply HONORARY SECRETARIES, Sukhadwalla Buildings, Hornby Road. 997

WANTED—An expert Indian GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications. Free family quarters allowed. Apply to Box No. 560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 560

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—3 second or third class ENGINEERS for a shipyard at Versova. Selected candidates may learn and get experience of Marine Engines, etc. at the shipyard. Apply sharp with terms and qualifications to Box No. 573, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 945

WANTED—A SALESMAN to handle the line of Cinema Films on hire or sales basis. Men with direct influence with local or up-country Cinema Houses and with no object to travelling. Apply immediately stating terms to Box No. 579, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1004

WANTED for Somaliland Protectorate, one SECOND GRADE CLERK at Rs. 140 p. m. by Rs. 10 p. m. to Rs. 170 p. m., and seven FOURTH GRADE CLERKS at Rs. 100 p. m. Apply with copies of testimonials to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED—An INTELLIGENT CLERK, knowing English and Gujerathi, also Accounts. Apply personally to the CITY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, No. 1, Lamington Road, Girgaum, opposite Chaupatti Post Office, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon. 946

WANTED.—An experienced, energetic pushing and educated MANAGER for General Stores. One familiar with Import and Export preferred. State lowest salary required. Apply with copies of testimonials to AGENT, RATLAM GENERAL STORES, Ratlam. 918

WANTED—For a large Limited Company, a SECRETARY and MANASGER with experience of Joint Stock Company, one certified ACCOUNTANT, three REGISTRATION CLERKS, and one SHORTHAND-TYPIST, only those with previous experience need apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 994

WANTED—An energetic SALESMAN in Yarns and Mill Store lines, also one for General Sundries such as Hosiery, Paper, Laces and Ribbons, Paints, etc. Men with first class experience and influence. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 578, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED for Busreh on 3 years' agreement, 3 SHORTHAND-TYPISTS, 3 ACCOUNTS CLERKS and 9 GENERAL CLERKS with knowledge of Shipping. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 300, Rs. 250 and Rs. 250 respectively without quarters. Only experienced men need apply. Also wanted 4 HINDU PEONS on Rs. 35 plus Rs. 10 ration allowance. Please apply to Box No. 575, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 987

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GROUND BOWLERS. Apply to HON. SEC. for Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana. 998

WANTED—ASSISTANT for the Saddlery Department. Also a REGISTER CLERK. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 989

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MATRIC PARSI formerly in Government service, desires good job in a Mercantile Firm. Will serve as Apprentice for 3 months to learn work. Apply Box No. 567, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 924

A STUDENT, R.I.B.A., desires partnership with a practising Engineer of Architect in Bombay, will be pleased to consider offers with terms and conditions, etc. Apply Box No. 576, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 993

WANTED

FINANCIAL.—WANTED CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 10,000 in paying concern with good returns. Apply Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 884

WANTED.—For Birla Cotton S. & W. Mills, Ltd., Delhi, SECONDHAND or NEW DRAWING and SLUBBING FRAME of any make. 857

WANTED.—A BILLIARD TABLE, SECONDHAND in good condition size 12 x 6. Apply Box No. 574 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 961

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Brand New One Ton TRUCKS with Solid Tyres. Apply Mr N. S. GUNAKER. Corner of Grant Road. 879

FOR SALE.—BROWN WALER MARE, 6 years, 15—1 height, quiet, fast and snowy. Apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road. 966

FOR SALE—40 B. H. P. Ruston C. C. Type ENGINE, just arrived from England with or without self starter. Apply MERWANJEE RUSTOMJI and Co., Guntakal. 943

FOR SALE.—One furnished DISPENSARY at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi with electric fittings, See personally Dr. A. G. SHAH Princess Street, Dispensary Bomba 944

FOR SALE.—PULLEYS of different sizes and CAST IRON SCRAPES. For particulars see the Manager between 4 and 6 p.m. (B.T.). WALLACE FLOUR MILL, Tardeo. 906

ELECTRIC MOTORS from stock 25 and 30 B.H.P. Brand new. By General Electric Company. Apply SUNDERDAS & CO., Post Box No. 292, Bombay. 953

MILL MACHINERY—Thousands of Spindles and Looms for sale. Apply for further patriculars to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 665

FOR SALE—A MOTOR CAR, just arrived from France, latest Model 1920, DELAHAYE 14 H.P., self starter Electric light, 5 wheels, etc. For further particulars apply to Box No. 571 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 936

FOR SALE.—THE GOODWILL of Messrs. R. SCOTT & CO., Veterinary Surgeons from the 1st of June, 1920. For particulars apply to Mr. Maneckshaw Ponchkhanawalla of Messrs. Wadia and Gnandy, Solicitors, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 898

FOR SALE.—A CHLORIDE STORAGE BATTERY, consisting of 105 cells with a set of brand new positive plates, and old but serviceable negative plates. Discharge rate 50 amperes. Complete with glass containers, separators, etc. For further particulars apply in writing to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay. 967

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Newly built GODOWNS of 69 by 41 by 20 and 110 by 31 by 20 size at Narsingpura near Jail. For rent see ABOOBKAR ABDOOLREHMAN, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni. 970

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

TO BE LET—For the Poona Season (June to October), a BUNGALOW in a finest situation, facing an open maidan, with fully furnished handsome furniture, and accommodation for a large family and for motors, stables and servants. Rent Rs. 5,000 for the season. Apply Box No. 580, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

TO BE LET—For Poona Season (June to October), at Kirkee, opposite Ganeshkhind, an unfurnished upper storey Princely House with a tower and extensive grounds, containing beautifully designed gardens and accommodation for servants and motors. Rent Rs. 12,000 for the season. Apply Box No. 581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

A going furniture concern in Delhi with influential Government and other connections is now open to consider offers for partnership or for outright sale. Has also got a sufficiently long lease of extensive premises centrally situated which are now almost impossible to secure in Delhi even at fabulous rates owing to the coming Royal Visit. Only Bonafide enquiries accompanied by references entertained. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 695

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELETORAL ROLL, BOMBAY

THE enumeration of house occupants in Bombay City for the purpose of preparing an electoral roll of voters at elections to the Bombay Legislative Council to be formed under the Reforms Scheme is now proceeding in D Ward and will then be undertaken successively in E, F and G Wards.

Persons residing in the above-mentioned wards who have left Bombay temporarily during the hot weather and who wish to be enrolled as electors are hereby requested to immediately communicate to the undersigned the following particulars:—

(a) name, (b) nationality, (c) age, (d) birthplace, (e) occupation, (f) locality and ward of residence in Bombay, (g) monthly house rent paid in Bombay, (h) whether income-tax is paid, (i) whether land revenue in Bombay City is paid, (j) if graduate of Bombay University, degree and year of graduation.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Electoral Work (Reforms),
Bombay City.

Electoral Office,
13, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay. 971

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

ENGLISH HEMP CANVAS, Flannels, Towelling cloth, Khaki Puggree cloth Union blanket cloth, Blue Dungares cloth, Puttoo cloth, Mosquite Netting, Blankets Cotton and Woollen, Blue Serge, Khaki serge, Khaki webbing and tape, Kit bags, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth bruches Clasp and Table knives, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Spoons, Forks, Buttons, Chinese Cooly Kits, English Woollen Vests and Drawers, Singers Sewing Machines, Sewing cottons, etc., are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquires regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks, but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES". Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY.
Captain.
Assistant Controller (Textiles).
New Custom House, Bombay. 850

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Chimanlal Khushaldass Shah, Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, of one part and Messrs. Daulatram Ratanji and Co., of the other part, who had been carrying on the business of Mill and Gin Store Suppliers, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Chimanlal Ratanji and Co., 261, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 7th May, 1920.

All debts due by the said firm of Messrs. Chimanlal Ratanji and Co., will be paid by the undersigned and the CREDITORS are requested to send in their claims within a week from the date hereof.

The undersigned are in no way responsible for any transaction done under the name of Messrs. Chimanlall Ratanji and Co., after the said date of dissolution.

DAULATRAM RATANJI & Co. 865

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111. Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other w parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address.

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartared Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920. 891

THE CUTCH STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

DIRECTOR SERVICE between Bombay and Cutch-Mandvi. The fast boat KAI PAN with complete messing arrangements will sail from Bombay every MONDAY, and THURSDAY from Alexandra Docks Ferry Warfe (from Bhau's Docks from where the steamer for Goa Starts.) The said boat will sail from Cutch-Mandvi every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Passengers tickets can be had from company's office 72, Apollo Street, and No. 107, Bazargate Street, and Kharec Bazar, Mandvi, a day previous and at the Docks on the sailing of the steamer.

PADAMSINH HALAI & Co.,
Agents. 849

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, qualified SANITARY INSPECTORS for Ashadhi, fair-duty for a period of about a fortnight on Rs. 2-8-0 per day. Actual travelling expenses will be paid as allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. Applicants should submit their applications up to the 5th of June, 1920.

(Sd.) AKABARALLI ABDUL HUSSEN,
Chairman,
Sanitary Committee.
Pandharpur, 14th May, 1920. 1001

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER Noff 14871 in respect of five shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Luxmidas Trikamji Kshatri, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
1008

NOTICE.

MEETING of the PROVISIONAL COUNCIL of the ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE and HEALTH LEAGUE at the Zoroastrian Association's Rooms, Kavarana Building, Dhobie Talao, at 6 p.m.

The above Meeting is to be held on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. 992

NOTICE.

WANTED as State Engineer, an L. C. C., a man having some experience of construction of buildings, roads bridges, etc., and town improvement preferred. Salary Rs. 150 plus Rs. 10 house-rent. Apply to the "ADMINISTRATOR, Jasdan Kathiawar", with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. 1010

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION for admission into the Civil Branch of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Class will be held at the Hyderabad Medical School on 7th June, 1920.

Candidates must pay Rs. 2 an examination fee at the Hyderabad School. 1011

THE BOMBAY COAL TRADING CO.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Bombay Coal Trading Co. has been removed from 15th May, 1920, from 3 Churchgate Street to No. 10, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Bombay

C. A. CHOVHAN,
Managing Partner.
981

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating name, age, race, religion and nationality, qualifications and previous experience, are invited so as to reach the undersigned by the 15th of June, 1920, for the following posts on the establishment for the Medical Inspection of Bombay Municipal Schools, to be now placed on a permanent basis:—

(a) and (b) Two Assistant Medical Inspectors (male) of qualifications not lower than those of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or L.C.P.S. (Bombay), salary Rs. 75—5—125, plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p. m., besides War Allowance Rs. 20 p. m.

(c) One Assistant Inspectress—Qualifications and salary same as for appointments (a) and (b).

(d) One English knowing clerk (a lady preferred) attached to the Medical Inspectress—salary Rs. 30—3—45—5/2—50, plus Rs. 15 Carriage Allowance, plus War Aliowance Rs. 20 p. m.

N.B.—All these office holders shall be full timed servants devoting their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices and shall be debarred from private practice.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Bombay, Municipal Offices.
15th May, 1920. 1012

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 7th June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920, and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dadiba M. Dalal as an additional Director.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and,
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 30th May to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 13th May, 1920.

N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 14th June, 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th June, 1920, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 1000

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Pioneer Rubber & Industrial Company, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL Rs. . . 50,00,000.

First issue of Rs. 25,00,000 in 50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., C.B.E. (Chairman).
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esq.
Hon. Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS, M.B.E.
AMBALAL SARABHAI, Esq.
UMAR SOBANI, Esq.
F. E. DINSHAW, Esq.
SHANTIDAS ASUKRAN, Esq.
NANABHAI TULLOCKCHAND, Esq.
MANU SUBEDAR, Esq. (ex-officio).

SOLICITORS.

PAYNE & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKERS.

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.
The BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
The TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. MANU SUBEDAR & Co.
Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
968

NOTICE.

WANTED—A CLERK for the permanent establishment of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office (Old Custom House, Fort). Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 consolidated according to merits. Apply before 22nd instant with testimonials. 984

THE BOMBAY MINING DEVELOPING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Bombay Mining Developing Syndicate, Limited, has been REMOVED from 15th May, 1920, from 3, Churchgate Street to No. 10, HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Bombay.

L. CHHOTALAL & Co.,
Managing Agents.
982

NOTICE TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

WE hold in stock the following Carrara Marble and Italian Tiles and sell them very cheap.

White marble pavement Tiles of different sizes, Marble Slabs of all sizes and thicknesses, Italian pavement tiles of 4½ in. Hexagonal, Red, Yellow and Black colours.

Apply to—

M. HASAMBHOY & CO.,
Marble Tiles and
Sanitary Appliances Merchants,
No. 35, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.
422

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!

TIMBER SALES COMMITTEE.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 110.36 tons of very excellent Padauk Logs and 123.56 tons of very good White Chuglum logs lying at Cotton Depot, Sewri and will be received by the Undersigned up to the forenoon of MONDAY, 31st May, 1920, for the whole or any portion thereof.

The timber may be inspected on written application to the Undersigned who will be pleased to show them personally, or in his absence, this duty will be performed by the Assistant Controller Timber Supplies, Cotton Depot, Sewri.

Separate tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed as follows:—

"Tenders for Padauk Logs."
"Tenders for White Chuglum Logs."

It must be clearly understood that the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest, or in fact any tender.

Tenders must be for the value of the logs as they are lying on the ground at Cotton Depot. All expenses in the removal of the timber will be borne entirely by the successful tenderer.

Special Note:—All who are interested in the Padauk Timber Trade should make a point of inspecting these really wonderful Logs.

(Sd.) W. D. LOVELLO, Captain,
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies)
for Timber Sales Committee,
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Bombay.
Bombay, May 13th, 1920. 978

NOTICE.

S. S. "SHINYO MARU" which sailed hence on the 2nd instant for Kobe, Japan, had to put back on Friday night, the 7th idem, owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold. The fire was extinguished on the morning of the 8th with the assistance of two Fire Floats belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The vessel is now in steam and will enter Dock to discharge the damaged cargo as soon as a berth is allotted to her.

The usual survey has been held and particulars of damage done will be notified in due course.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 867

ADVERTISEMENT FOR AN ASSISTANT TO THE STATE SURGEON.

WANTED—A fully qualified and experienced L. M. & S. or M.B.B.S., as an Assistant to the State Surgeon for the King Edward Memorial Hospital Dhar. Pay Rs. 200—10—250 with prospects and free quarters in the Hospital compound and right of private practice. Applications should be sent to the STATE SURGEON, DHAR, and the selected candidate will have to join at once.

GALLADRARS.
983

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 26th May to WEDNESDAY, 16th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board,
HORMASJEE ARDESHIR & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1920. 865

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Steel Mild Plates and Bars of sizes will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 28th day of May, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 14-5-1920. 999

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SITABAI alias GODAWARIBAI, wife of Sitaram Bhai Rele, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client, Ramchandra Damodher, the Purchaser herein:—

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, and also together with a half portion of the well thereon situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Cross Lane, Dadar, without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 687 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 560, New No. A/4450, Old Survey No. 374 and New Survey No. 4/1457 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Q Ward Nos. 3228 (1A), 3228 (2) and 3228 (3) and Street Nos. 692A, 692AA and 692B, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Oart of Raoji Ramchandradas, on or towards the West partly by the Oart of Wasudev Keshav and partly by the Oart of Keshav Vishnu, on or towards the North partly by the Oart of Murzeloo and partly by the Oart of J. M. DeMelo and on or towards the South by the Kumbharwada Cross Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1920.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Purchaser's Attorney.
977

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BENGAL.)

The Calcutta Furniture Works, Limited.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - - Rs. 400,000

Divided into 40,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each. Re. 1/- on application and Rs. 1/8 on allotment and the rest by 3 instalments of Rs. 2/8 each at interval of at least 2 months between calls.

No calls except on application and allotment, will be made in the first year if the shares, as expected, be fully subscribed.

DIRECTORS.

1. P. Banerjee, Esq., Proprietor of the Firm of Messrs. S. N. Banerji and Co., Jute Brokers of 4, Commercial Building, Calcutta.
2. K. B. Dey, Esq., B.A., B.Sc. (Glasgow), Engineer, 7, British Indian Street, Calcutta.
3. Kumar Promod Kristo Deb Bahadur, Esq., B.A., Merchant, and Zemindar Shobhabazar Raj Bati, Calcutta.
4. Babu Shital Prosad Burman, Banker, Khagra, Murshidabad.
5. Babu Haribhusan Chatterjee, B.L., Pleader, Khagra, Berhampore.
6. K. N. Mukerji, Esq., of Messrs. K. M. Gochen and Co., (Managing Agents.)

SOLICITORS.
J. K. Sinha, Esq., Temple Chambers, Calcutta.

BANKERS.
Karnani Industrial Bank, Ltd.

AUDITORS.
S. R. Batliboi and Co., Incorporated Accountants, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS.
Messrs. K. M. Gochen and Co., 275/1, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Telegraphic Address :—"Etagere", Calcutta.

Prospectus.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The Company has for its main objects the manufacture of furniture of all descriptions. Indians are fast appreciating the advantage comfort and necessity of the use of modern furniture. Excepting in one or two firms the business is entirely confined to the individual of the artisans,and the materials used are always of a sterevyped nature. With organised labour and machinery of latest devices, and a judicious selection of wood from the numerous varieties that are so plenty in India, the Company aims at meeting India's large and growing demands.

PRODUCTION.—

The Company starts with the purchase of the well-known going concern of Messrs. K. M. Gochen and Co., as manufacturing furnishers. A suitable site for a factory and workshop on a big scale is being negotiated for, and arrangements are in progress to equip the factory with machinery of the most up to date type and capable of turning out not only furniture but all sorts of marine and land conveyances, e.g. boats, barges, flats, Railway, Tramway or horse drawn carriages, building requisities and other necessary articles made of wood.

It will take about 18 months' time to build the work-shop and fit it up with machinery, Sawing, sixing, moulding, dovetailing, plaining, ripping, cross-cutting, mitering, jointing, rebating, tonguing, grooving, beading, small moulding, and polishing, etc.,—all these different stages through which the timber of the forest must pass to become the beautiful articles of furniture are possible now a days to be done with machinery and human labour is required simply to join them together. Necessity for skilled labour will be brought to a minimum and thus the Company will be in a position to run ahead of all others in the field in the quantity of its productions and in prompt execution of orders which is so very rare in the market. The workshop is expected to turn out finished articles worth Rs. 6 to 8 lacs a year.

The sum of Rupees one lac to be immediately called up is estimated to be sufficient for carrying on the business of the Company in its first stages. With only a portion of that amount it will be possible to manufacture and sell finished products worth Rs. 1½ lacs to 2 lacs a year ; and a study of the sub-joined estimate will show that the Company can confidently hope to declare handsome dividends at the end of its very first year.

ESTIMATE SHOWING PROBABLE PROFITS.

INCOME.—

100 Tons of Wood converted into furniture would fetch Rs. 1,50,000 to 2 lacs.

EXPENDITURE.—

Cost of Production :—

Timber 100 tons	Rs.	30,000
Material	,,	25,000
Labour	,,	25,000
Total	Rs.	80,000

EXPENSES :—

Office and Management expenses	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 30,000
Profit		,, 60,000
Less for unforeseen contigencies		,, 10,000
	Rs.	50,000

Taking the minimum value of manufactured articles and calculating on a very liberal scale the items under the head of expenditure this profit works out a dividend of 50 p. c. on a paid up Capital of Rs. 100,000/-

Besides this the Company is expected to make good profits in their timber business which is not included in this estimate.

It is a regretable fact that in spite of the large variety and cheapness of raw materials in India, she has to import large quantities of furniture from out side. Then the middle class with the spread of education is fast developing a taste for furniture and the numerous offices that is being started in almost all important city of India opens up a large field for sale of furniture.

The Company has fortunately been able to induce Messrs. K. M. Gochen and Co., to take up the managing agency of this Company, this in itself is a guarantee that the Company's workshop will be run on the most up-to-date lines and in the most efficient manner possible, as they have had the practical experience of 16 years work in this line. The firm of Messrs. K. M. Gochen and Co., is known as one of the ablest auctioneers of this city. It is a well known fact that furniture is sold easily and to best advantage by auction. Thus both as regards producing and makreting articles of furniture of all descriptions the firm has long and varied experience in all its branches.

MANAGING AGENTS.—

Messrs. K. M. Gochen and Co., shall continue as Managing Agents for ten years and thereafter until they resign or are removed from their office. For their service they shall get 10 p.c. of the nett profits of the Company and an allowance of Rs. 500/- per month.

DIRECTORS.—

Each Director shall hold in his own name at least 100 shares of the Company and shall get a fee of Rs. 16/- for every meeting attended subject to a maximum of Rs. 120 per year. Besides this they shall also be entitled to a commission of 2 p.c. on the nett profits of the Company divisible amongst themselves.

PRELIMINARY TRANSACTIONS.—

The Company has decided to purchase ,free from liabilities, the stock in trade and good-will of the firm of Messrs. K. M. Gochen and Co., of Calcutta as manufacturing furnishers for Rs. 10,000/- payable to the proprietor by allotment of 600 fully paid up shares in this Company and in cash Rs. 4,000/-. Except as mentioned above no other share will be issued for any consideration other than cash. No promotion fee will be paid. Preliminary expenses is estimated to be about Rs. 6,000/- and provision has been made in the articles for reasonable brokerage.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS.—

Copies of the Prospectus, Memorandum and Articles of Association and of the agreement to be entered into between the Company and its Managing Agents may be inspected any day between 10-30 A.M. and 5 P.M. at the office of the Solicitors or that of the Managing Agents.

The Memorandum of Association which forms part of this Prospectus is printed in its folds.

APPLICATION AND ALLOTMENT.—

Applications for shares may be made in the form attached herewith or on a copy thereof and shall together with a remittance or cheque for the amount due on application be deposited with the Bankers or Managing Agents of the Company.

The Company shall not proceed to allotment unless 10 p.c. of the shares are subcribed.

Dated, Calcutta, the 24th March, 1920.

Applications for less than 10 shares may not be accepted.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To,

The Managing Agents,
CALCUTTA FURNITURE WORKS, LTD.,
12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to

the sum of Rs.....being the application money at Re. 1/- per share on.....Shares in the abovenamed Company I/we request you to allot we/us that number of shares, and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to we/us subject to the terms of your Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company; and I/we authorize you to register we/us as the holder of the said shares.

Please write carefully so that there may be no mistake about spelling.

Signature.....
Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....

Date.....192 .

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAWAB SAYED ALI HASAN KHAN has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Apollo Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-three square yards and four-ninths of another square yard and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the road known as Nowroji Furdoonji Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to the said Trustees leased to Nanabhoy Nusserwanji Saher now in the occupation of Bachubai Hormusji Guzdar, on or towarde the East by other land belonging to the said Trustees demised to the said lessee and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the said Trustees demised to the said lessee, which said piece of land is delineated on the plan thereof drawn on the first sheet, on one of the said Indentures of lease being therein coloured yellow and green the yellow colour denoting that part of the said piece of land which is leased for building purposes and contains an area of four hundred and forty-four and four-ninths square yards and the green colour denoting that portion of the said piece of land which is reserved for garden ground and contains an area of two hundred and seventy square yards and which said piece of land hereinbefore described is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560 and is situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Apollo Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-seven square yards and five-ninths of another square yard, bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the road known as Navroji Fardoonji Road, on or towards the South by land belonging to the said Trustees leased to Bachubai Hormusji Guzdar, on or towards the West by land belonging to the said Trustees in the occupation of Chandumal Jeramdas, and on or towards the West by other land belonging to the said Trustees demised to the said lessee which said piece of land is delineated on the plan thereof drawn on the first sheet of one of the said Indentures of lease being therein distinguished by red hatched lines and green hatched lines, the red hatched lines, denoting that portion of the said piece of land which is leased for building purposes and contains an area of one hundred and ninety-eight and six-ninths square yards and the green hatched lines denoting that portion of the said piece of land which is reserved for garden ground and contains an area of three hundred and thirteen and eight-ninths square yards and which said piece of land hereinbefore described is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560 and is situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP existing between my clients and RAMKRISHNA K. PANDIT, who carried on business in the name and style of R. Purtapgirji and Co., as Agents of the INDO-BRITISH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, has been DISSOLVED as from this date and any one dealing with the said R. K. Pandit with reference to the business of R. Purtapgirji & Co., will do so at his own risk. NOTICE is also hereby given that the said partnership firm was confined to the agency of the INDO-BRITISH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, and that my clients have no connection with any other business done by the said Ramkrishna K. Pandit in the name of R. Purtapgirji and Co.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) N. C. DALAL,
Attorney for Messrs. Purtapgirji Maharajgirji and Jivraj Dossobhai.

942

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LILADHAR DHARIADINA alias DHALLOO, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Grain and Gram Merchant ..... Deceased.

WALJI LILADHAR, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd) W. J. HOWARD.

The 4th day of May, 1920.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOSHI MULJI GOPALJI, of Pombay, Saraswat Prahmin Hindu Inhabitant, who died at Bombay on the 14th day of October, 1919 ..... Deceased.

BECHAVDAS DOONGERSEY, of Bombay, residing at Vadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased, Joshi Mulji Gopalji ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of May, 1920.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT AT JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHANDOOLAL CHOTALAL CHAKVA, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk to Hajee Hoosen Ibrahim, a Widower ..... Deceased.

PRANLAL CHHOTALAL, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort the only brother and only next-of-kin of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of May, 1920.

PRANLAL CHHOTALAL,
Petitioner-in-Person.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Bungalow and premises situate at Malad known as "Naoshir Villa." The property has been let under a Lease dated 1st day of July 1918, for a term of 5 years from 1st July 1918.

For particulars as to the Lease and otherwise apply to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

All those several pieces or parcels of Unsurveyed Khoti land or ground (the Khot whereof is Abdulhamid Habibbhai) situate lying and being at Nalad Pot Tukadi Bandra, Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, in the Registration SubDistrict of Bandra, now made into one together containing by admeasurement 6,256 square yards or thereabouts together with the Bungalow messuages and outhouses standing thereon being House No. 11 of Notified Area Malad Circle known as "Naoshir Villa" the numbers and other particulars of which said several pieces of land are as under :—

No.	Dhep	Phara	Akar	Local Fund
54		9	4-12-0	0-4-9
54		7½	3-15-11	0-4-0
57		½	0- 4- 4	0-0-10
53		6.4	0- 7 0	

and all which said land and premises are bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hormasji Nusserwanji Kapadia on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Pherozshah Mehta on or towards the North partly by the property of Antone Francis and partly by the property of the Khot Abdulhamid Habibbhoy and on or towards the South by the Valnai Road.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER HIRALAL,
Attorney's for the Owner.

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SALES BY AUCTION

& CO

80, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 15, Jenkins House, Apollo Bunder, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass porcelain and platedware, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano, rich carpets, table ornaments, iron bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, handsome almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, folding arm easy chairs, bathroom furniture, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of R. G. Robottom, Esq., of Bombay Municipality, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, SWEET-TONED HARMONIUM, PHONOGRAPH, SILK CURTAINS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Mr. Habib Jooma situate near the Hindu Temple and opposite Messrs. R. K. Mody and Co., at Nagdevi Street, all the stock-in-trade, consisting of very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by well-known makers, such as dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, zonda almirahs, chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket, teakwood cots, fancy teapoys, hatstands, towel horses, washing tables, fire-proof safe, sweet-toned harmonium, phonograph, chicks, silk curtains, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles :—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Persian carpets, camera, Rippondale stone, Singer's hand and foot sewing machines, tiger's and leopard's skins.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Khurshedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co. :—

2 bales gunny bags.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. F. G. Ross, the following effects :—

Dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, marble top kitchen table, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror back sideboard, electric table fan, hatstand, iron and brass cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, gas and kerosine Jost fan, wearing apparels camera, crockery, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
By order of the party concerned :—
1 handsome landeau.
1 handsome glass fronted brougham.
The property of a European gentleman proceeding Home :—
1 20 h.p. Maxwell Motor Car, 4 cylinders, 5 seaters, 1917 model, with electric lights in running order.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th May, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings :—

Building St. Nos. 48 Case No. 37 Governor Road, Parel.

Building St. Nos. 28, 1, 2, 9; 29A, 30; 31C; Case Nos. 14; 15; 16; 17; 22; East Agripada Near Ripon Road.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House, TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods :—

Provisions, glassware, procelainware, earthenware; enamelware, hosiery, pipes, grass sandles, tooth brushes, tea, stationery, toys, camp cots, chemicals, medicines, wines and spirits beer, mirrors, wearing apparel, lanterns, samples, marble tiles, varnish automobile accessories hardware colour, paint kegs, gas pipes, empty bags, rattans, cotton, wool, cotton piecegoods, tobacco, dry fish, almonds, loaf sugar, empty cases drums, casks, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of about 1713 bales of high class staple cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents the P. and O. S N. Coy., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th May, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Wadi Bunder opposite the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard near Oil Tank on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton :—

Ex. S. S. "GHARINDA."

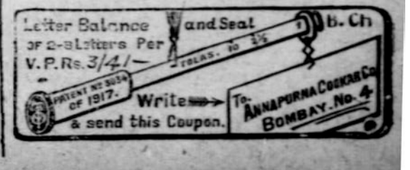
About 1,713 bales stated to be high class staple cotton shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Japan Cotton Trading Company, J. Beghie and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th May, 1920.



SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR, PAREL ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th May at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will by order of the mortgagee Mr. Bhowanidas Narottamdas and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Keshavjee Deokaran, under the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd December 1915 the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situated at and fronting the Bhender Bazar, Parel Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 57, 58, 59, New Nos. 7379 and 7380, Old Survey Nos. 1560, 1562, and New Survey No. 1028, and bounded on the East by the Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, and on the South by the Ghoghari Moholla Cross Lane, and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 8032 and Street Nos. 160, 162, 164 and 166, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARBHAYA MOHOLA OTHERWISE KNOWN AS NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Guardian of the property of Gordhandas Ranchoddas a minor Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Ranchhoddas Madhowdas is the Fazendar containing by admeasurement 266 and two thirds square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2110, with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and new under Ward No. 274, Street Nos. 320-324, situate in Bombay at and on the west side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhan deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Oodhavji, on or towards the East by the public Road or Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodhavji, which said piece of land, messuage or tenement and premises were formerly in the occupation of Bapubhai Visram and others and are now in the occupation of Ranchhoddas Bapubhai and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Guardian or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 3rd Floor, Sorab House, Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood piano and carved French polished household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best plateware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich, pictures and oleographs, fancy, teapoys, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, rich carpets etc, etc., the property of C. E. Abbott Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd May 1920 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Silver Oak" Chimbai Road old Kantwadi Bandra valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware plated ware, dining table; arm and without arm chairs, side boards, dinner wagon, carpets, glass door cupboards, meatsafes, drawing room sofas cabinets, ornaments teapoys, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, one grandfathers clock showing phases of the moon, one English clock by Bennett London, cane chairs, cooking pots, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc. The property of J. Pearson Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES OF THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS, CO., LTD.

Under instructions from the Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 20th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Currimbhoy Mills, Co., Ltd., De Lisle Road, Parel.

A lot of unserviceable stores such as old and new pieces of roller skins, old rejected hickers, old pieces of strapping old buffers, new and old pieces of roller cloth, large and small inkbottles, large and small empty casks and tins of tallow, empty casks and tins of oil spindle, labels assorted, empty cases of kerosine oil, empty drums of Boiled oil and turpentine, old rejected healds, iron rings of casks, tin scraps, hoop iron assorted acid jars, old gunny bags of sago flour and grain, wooden cases of window glass, empty tins of ring travellers, bobbins rinsg F. P. bardon ducha, unserviceable machinery parts, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FANCHAYET WADI BHULESHWAR.

By order and under instructions of Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the two of the contributory mortgagees Jamasjee Framjee Umrigar and Rustomji Jamasjee Umrigar, and on account and death of the late Ashram Govindram deceased and Vithaldas Atmaram the mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY the 3rd June, next at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned properties, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said mortgagees, under the mortgagee dated 27th December, 1918.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or a chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Panchayat Wadi, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,331 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhowandass Jadowji and partly by the property 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Karsondas Natha, and on or towards the West by the said Punchayat Wadi Lane and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 177, New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54-95 and New Survey No. 539, and the said messuage and tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5233 and Street No. 9.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bhuleshwar without the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other land under Collector's Old No. 278 and New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey Nos. 535 and 536, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandass Jadowji, on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the property firstly hereinbefore described and the messuage, tenement thereon is assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 17th May, 1920.

MESSRS MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1920, AT 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Auction Sale near Mahalaxmi Battery in "Framji Hall" Bungalow Warden Road of late Mr. Murray's dining, drawing and bedroom latest aristic designs, from well-known English cabinet makers, made-to-order, season wood, furniture, sweet toned cottage "Piano" by "Soundy & Co.," drawing room suites, silver cruisets, bed room almirahs, dressing chest of drawers and tables, English ice box, Persian carpets, English iron safe on stand by "Dansaw" size 36 in. by 24 in. by 24 in., Singer hand sewing machine, English iron and brass double bedsteads, Jost fan, very rich English platedware by James Diakin and Read and Bartin, comprising, curry dishes, vegetable dishes, centrepieces, silver tea sets, rich English glassware, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc.

Messrs. MODY & CO., auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at the above address latest selected designs artistic household furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, mirrar backside boards, drawing room cabinets, rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage Piano by "Soundy & Co." original Price 1,400, teapoys, English Iron safe on stand by "Dansaw," Jost fan, single and double door almirahs dressing chest of drawers and tables, iron and brass double beds, "Oliver" Typewriter, marble washing table and sets, electric table fans, brass hanging lamps easychairs, chesterfield sofas and chairs, clothes presses, clothes basket, Revolving bookstand, towel-horse, meatsafe, English ice box, very rich platedware, by "James Diakin" and Read and Barton" comprising curry dishes, Luncheon dishes, tea sets, centrepieces, salvers, flower holders, rich glassware, crockery, dinner service, garden pots, etc., etc.

Property of late Mr. Murray.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES COTTON OF DIFFERENT SORTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by public auction at Colaba Cotton Green by order of Messrs. Thakersdas Shivdayamnal and on account and at the risk of Alibhoy Khusaji:—

3 Bales Raikot Cotton.
12 Bales Amreli Cotton.
27 Bales Dhangadhra Cotton.
5 Bales Lakhtar Cotton.
25 Bales Karanchi Cotton.
1 Bale Makran Cotton.

lying at Manek Line's Godown No. 1.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES PARA RED COTTON SPLITS.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the office concerned:—

C.P.—9397/9401—5 bales Para Red Cotton Splits, 21 inches 30 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 17th May, 1920.

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

1 BUSINESS ORGANISATION

A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6.

2 INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

2nd Edition.

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping, insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 8-8-0.

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Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise Rs. 6.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH

Copes can be had from.

Messrs. Ramchandra Govind Son,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL VISIT
OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
FAMOUS
"PIERROT PIE CO."
"PIERROT PIE CO."
In conjunction with
THE
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.

14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

To-day Monday, May 17th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Tuesday, May 18th at 9-30 p. m.
PIE No. 3.
Wed. & Thurs. 19th & 20th at 9-30 p. m.
PIE No. 4.
EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.
Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE
Great Pearl Lottery
A MEETING OF TICKET HOLDERS
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
To witness the Drawing of the
LOTTERY
ON
Thursday 20th May, 1920,
AT 6 P.M.
Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd
will preside.
Admission 8 As. each.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
COMPANY'S FAREWELL.
"GRAND OPERA EXCPERTS"
Comprising
"LA BOHEME," Second Act
(Students' Cafe Scene.)
"AIDA." Second Act.
(Temple Scene) and Ballet.
"CARMEN." Second Act.
(Smugglers' Inn Scene) and Special Ballet.
"MIGNON." Overture.
"GIOCONDA" Duet by the Misses Gusieva and Burskaya and Special Ballet.

To COMMEMORATE their HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL season (notwithstanding the disadvantages of heat, absence of patrons in the hills and shortage of petrol) The Russian grand opera coy invite the general public to be their guests To-night The Grand Farewell Performance on paymen of ONE HALF the Opera season rates to all parts of the Royal Opera House.
Farewell Prices: Rs. 5, 3-8, 2-8, 1-8, & 1,
Boxes from Rs. 45 downwards.

NOTE.
Special Motors.
Phœnix Taxi and Transport Coy.'s Motors at 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.

Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.
TUES., WED., THURS. & FRIDAY
at 6-30 & 10
The 5-reel Excellent Photoplay:
"STOLEN HONOR"
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE MOST ASTOUNDING FILM OF THE YEAR.
A Nordisk Super Production.
"The Flaming Sword"
Amazing spectacular Effects. Scenes of Fire, Flood and Destruction
The most ambitious film yet produced it shows the end of the world
Impressive! Wonderful. Gigantic!
All other films pale into insignificance in the light of this wonderful master piece, a film of unsurpassed spectacular beauty, and grandeur of conception.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC showing The World's News in Pictures.
"PATHE'S PICTORIAL" Puts the World before you.

TO-NIGHT!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
the Immortal, Glorious, all-British Screen Production
WESTWARD HO!
WESTWARD HO!
WESTWARD HO!
(6-Parts—7000 feet.)
featuring the beautiful and celebrated Queen of the Screen Miss
RENEE KELLY
The famous Novel by the renowed anther sharles Kingsly
WESTWARD HO!
has been read by almost every English-speaking man.
It is most gorgeously and faithfully reproduced on the screen, with all the splended and glory of the Elizabethan age.
WESTWARD HO!
The Costuming, settings, and every other detail pertaining to that age are very carefully adhered to.
The plot of the play is very melodious and toucoing. The sufferings of Amyus, the scion of a genteel English family for a renegade wife of a Spanish nobleman are very heart-rending.
THE GREAT ARMADA
and its defeat and rout by a handful of gallent. British ships, is depicted in such realistic scenes that they will always remain as a wonder of the Cinema Art.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).
The Programme includes a comedy.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

"Its a truth universally acknowledged a single man in possession of a good fortune must be indeed in want of a wife"
WAS JANE AUSTIN RIGHT?
SEE THIS WEEK
The Flame of Life
and test the statement yourself.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Four shows daily—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Coming Shortly.
Two Indian subjects produced in Europe
A Prince of Bharata A Daughter of Bhrahama—

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY
THE BLACK SECRET
featuring
PEARL WHITE
Episode Seven—THE BETRAYAL
Episode Eight—A CRIPPLED HAND
PATHE REVUE
To interest and amuse
PATHE GAZETTE
The latest and best
LITTLE MARIE SUNSHINE
in
MISS GINGERSNAP
TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee Saturdays and Sundays
3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Music under the direction of Mr. H. Jacobs of the National Orchestral Association of London
IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY
at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
You've been waiting months for her!
Now she's here!
MACK SENNET'S £100,000 Racing Play.
'MABEL NORMAND'
IN
"MICKEY"
Comedy Drama in 7 reels.
No photoplay has yet been produced so filled with adventure and thrill as "Mickey" The novelty and intensity of the thrills are indeed remarkable. Fatalities see to be avoided by a hair's breadth—with a reality that is tremendously convincing.
"SHE'S DOWN! MICKEY'S DOWN!"
Neck and neck the horses came into the straights—hoofs thundering, whips cracking and crowds yelling. Look!
It's a girl who's on the favorite; and she's riding like a demon.
A man's fortune and her own happiness depend on her.
She's winning!—She's winning and—then in a whirl of dust and thrill she comes crashing down in a heap, right under the hoof of the flying horses behind
PATHES GAZETTE

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
Bandman Comedy Co
In conjunction with
PIERROT PIE.
TWO FAREWELL MATINEES
To-day Monday, May 17th at 5-30 p. m.
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."
To-morrow Tuesday, May 18th at 5-30 p.m.
"Mr. TODD'S EXPERIMENT."
Reduced Prices
Plans at Rose & Co. upto 4 p. m.
After 4-30 at the Theatre.

FURTHER EXPLOITS
OF
SEXTON BLAKE.
MYSTERY OF S. S. OLYMPIC.
There is no need to introduce to the public Sexton Blake, one of the most famous of characters of British fiction. Everybody knows that "Sexton Blake" is synonymous with a rattling good detective story, the "Mystery of S. S. Olympic," Gaumont Photo Play is no exception. It is more exciting than the famous stories because of the realism of the scenes taken aboard the big liner. It is a baffling mystery solved through Sexton Blake's keen observation and knowledge of Japanese tricks.
FAY TINCHER.
IN
ROWDY ANN.
The hilarous story of the adventures of a Western Miss at a Lady's School in a City.
TOPICAL BUDGET.
Amazing Joyride of Mr. Asquith to Westminster.
Every Day Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.
Coming Shortly! Coming Shortly!
THE WOMAN GOD FORGOT.
Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road, West.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/20
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft long	35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
Tool steel, Hexagon	

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UNION STEEL Co.
No. 1 Apollo St., Rogay Building.

SHANTI
HAIR REGD BRAIN.
This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.
Again this is unique in its Trade Mark purchasers are requested to examine the above on the table while purchasing
Price. Rs. 1-4-0 Postage extra
Wanted Agents everywhere
For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY
Yogabala Mantralaya,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY No. 1

WORLD RENOWNED
Gandiv
Anti-Rheumatism
Balm
Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nervous.
Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.
Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
MARCH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

Reliance Stationery Stores
will supply you Account Books, Fountain Pens of all sorts, Press Copy Books and
Your Office Requisites at Cheap Rates.
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Inquiries Solicited.

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DENTAL, SURGEON
Absolutely Painless Dentistry
Moderate Fees.
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THE LARGEST VARIETY IN IN IA
Special Line:—
STORM PUNKHA PROOF LAMPS.
Complete Household Requisites.
Crockery, Cutlery, Glass & Electroplate ware,
Electric Lamps and Fittings.
KEROSINE OIL HEATERS.
Specially invented for the WINTER
S. Bannister & Co., Ld.
The Lamp Warehouse
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Telephone 2800. Telegrams: "DALADIN," Bombay

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

FREE — FREE
CUT THIS OUT,
and send it with your address and will get a perfumed card showing the perfume of
The Well-Known Hair Tonic.
PUSHPA-GANDHA
HAIR OIL
Quite Free, to give you an idea of its excellent and pleasing odour. Price of one bottle Re. 1/-, postage As. 5 extra.
V. K. RANADE,
Post Box 475, Bombay.

COMMERCIL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May, 15

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 445½ for Fully Good Broach July-August, declined to Rs. 442 and improved to Rs. 443½. By about 3 p.m., the price had advanced to Rs. 447, the quotation for April-May then being Rs. 485. Later on Broach July-August, advanced to Rs. 448½ and then declined to Rs. 446½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 446. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 446, advanced to Rs. 450, and closed as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with only a moderate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May		486
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.		449
Fully Good Bengal	May		232
" "	July		264
Fine Oomras	May		309
" "	July		319

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th May 1920

Cotton	13 673 Bales
Wheat	3 393 Owts
Linseed	5 245 "
Rape etc	6,764 "
Gingallyseed	365 "
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	Nil.
Castorseed	1,542 "
Rice	2 120 "
Myrabollams	2,906 "
Cottonseed	14 410 "
Mowrasseed	4 "
Gram	1 623 "
Jowar	616 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	643 "
Bajree	2,153 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

[Ready]	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi (6-35	67 0 0	9 12 0
" " Cawnpore (6-35	64 0 0	9 0 0
" Karachi Bengal	64 8 0	9 0 0
Cakeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	"	"
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 4 0	17 7 0
" " Thin	15 12 0	16 4 0
Rapeseed, White (6-35	80 0 0	....
" (Sidra 79-25	83 0 0	....
" (Saleh 80-30	80 0 0	....
" Black	70 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	18 3 0	18 12 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	....
Safflowseed	8 8 3	....
Barley	44 0 0	....
Castorseed	55 0 0	11 0 0

Forwards

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 2 9
Linseed May	17 0 9
Linseed September	....
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	....

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15th 1920

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 1/2
Bank Demand	2 0 9/16
Bill Sight Rates	2 2 0
Bill Demand	556
American Dollars	287 1/2
Hongkong	205
Shanghai	289
Japan	135
Singapore	114

Market Steady.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, May 15th

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davis No. 10	1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	0 3
Shapurji No. 6½	0 11
Japan No. 40/1	3 2
Do. No. 42/2	3 0
Do. No. 2/40	3 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 15th May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	85	0	0
"	1/0	85	0	0
"	1 1/4	85	0	0
"	1 1/2	85	0	0
"	1 3/4	85	0	0
"	2/0	85	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 1

	per mod.	Rs	a.	p
Coopper.	3/4	14	0	0
"	1/0	14	0	0
"	1 1/4	80	0	0
"	1 1/2	80	0	0
"	1 3/4	80	0	0
"	2/0	80	0	0
Japanese Coopper-Brass		63	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Brass		65	0	0
Brass-Bars		36	0	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, May, 15.

REPORT.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-9-0.

OXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2 3.4.
D. D. on London 2 7-8.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2-2 1-8.
D. D. on Paris 560 francs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 640 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 120.
60 days sight Rs. 110.
American Cross Rate 3.82 dollars
Paris Cross Rate 58. francs.
London Silver Sport D 58¾d.
London Silver forward D. 58 3/8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ Paper 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay ...	8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ...	7 per cent.
Bank of Madras ...	9 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

PIECE-GOODS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market since yesterday, and rupee rates of well-known cloths have remained nominally steady. The retail demand has continued on a small scale, but the whole sale enquiry has been absent, and some sellers have therefore been inclined to offer concessions in prices to effect sales. Owing to the uncertainty regarding the future outlook buyers have not been in the mood to purchase freely at the moment. Business has therefore been very slack. Importing firms holding stocks of goods have not been able to dispose off the same owing to the disparity in prices. Forward business with Manchester has been at a standstill, on account of high prices and distant deliveries required by the makers. The unfavourable rate of exchange has also tended to handicap trade.

Local mill goods have shewn some decline in prices in sympathy with the Japanese cloths.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Tuesday, the 18th instant, owing to the "Amwas" holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys an Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	as.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37½/8		16	12	0
" 100000	45 × "		20	8	0
" No 33000	45 × "		17	4	0
" " 2800	37 × "		14	8	0
Graham's No. 2780	39 × "		16	8	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43 × 39		....		
" No. 2310	44 × 38½		....		
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38 × "		23	8	0
" "BB"	38 × "		23	8	0
" "Rupee No 5	39 × "		22	0	0
Bates' No. 12838	41 × 37½/8		35	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44 × 39½		18	0	0
" No. 1500	39 × 37½/8		16	12	0
" No. 5600	38 × 37½/8		14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37½/8		16	8	0
" " 4462	41 × "		17	0	0
" " 1566	33 × 37/37½		....		
Forbes " 551	38 × 37½/8		....		
Lyon's "Shunker"	39 × "		16	12	0
Fleming's No. 1905	48 × 38		23	0	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell "Dragon"	29 × 40		32	8	0
Ralli's Mnslid No. 425	26 × 40		21	8	0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29 × 40		28	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45 × 22		10	13	0
" " 18	46 × 22		8	13	0
" " 138	40 × 22		8	13	0
" " 636	44 × 22		8	13	0
GREY MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 1080	30 × 18		....		
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepmann's No. 1500	32 × 42		32	0	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36 × 40		40	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	" "		32	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000	" "		....		
Ralli's No. 9889	33 × 40		....		
Forbes' K.B. 100	35 × 40		....		
" 151	33 × 40		....		
Fleming's No. 7182	30 × 20		10	6	0
WHITE JACONETS—					
Bombay Co.'s Flower	36 × 20		21	2	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	41 × 19		10	0	0
" No. 60	46 × 19		11	0	0
" No. 600	51 × 19		12	0	0
" No. 6000	56 × 19		13	8	0
" No. 88	58 × 20		10	12	0
" No. 1270	27 × 18		5	10	0
" Nos. 50/55/60/40, "45"	50 × 12		....		
" No 818	39 × 20		11	8	0
" No 250 (6 lines)	64 × 20		....		
" No. 350 (6 lines)	" "		16	8	0
" No. 335 (6 lines)	60 × 20		17	8	0
" No 425 (6 lines)	" "		18	8	0
" No 1440	36 × 20		8	12	0
Ritchie's No 1260	27 × 18		5	12	0
" No 119	37 × 18		7	0	0
" No. 229	42 × 18		7	8	0
" No. 339	47 × 18		8	0	0
" M/MMM 39," 44," 49"	54 × 19		9	1	0
" No. 95	58 × 20		10	6	0
" No. 66999	40 × 18		8	0	0
" No. 86999	" "		8	6	0
" No. 775	40 × 18		7	10	0
" No. 875	45 × 18		8	2	0
" No. 975	50 × 18		8	10	0
" No. 615	" "		8	10	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58 × 20		10	6	0
" Nos. 9/99/999/40"45"	50 × 19		....		
" No. 9999	55 × 19		....		
" No. 142	34 × 19		11	4	0
" No. 420	36 × 18		10	8	0
Macdonald's No. 64	58 × 20		....		
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18		5	11	0
Fleming's No. 8080	" "		5	10	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18		7	12	0
" Nos 61/81	" "		....		
" N. 1600	" "		5	13	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	38 × 22		10	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18		8	2	0
" 95950/97970			....		
" Saraswati"	38 × 18		....		
" "Tipoo" W/WWW	34 × 18		9	6	0
" No. 50090	" "		10	6	0
" Nos 33340/33350/			....		
" No. 33360	" "		11	6	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26 × 18		....		
Greaves' Nos. 300000/50000	" "		6	14	0
" No. 8060 T.B.	38 × 22		10	0	0
Ritchie's Nos 3503/4510/552026	× 18		....		
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 5800/5820			....		
"Motor Car"	26 × 18		....		
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	26 × 18		7	8	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

CURRENT BANK RATES

England	7 per cent	Apl. 15	1920
France	6 per cent	Apl. 8	1920
Germany	5 per cent	Dec. 98	1914
Russia	6 per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5 per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½ per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5 per cent	Aug. 20	1915
Austria-Hungary	5 per cent	April 10	1917
Sweeden	6½ per cent	Jan. 31	1914
Spain	6 per cent	Oct. 98	1914
India (Bombay	8 per cent	May. 13	1920
India (Bengal	7 per cent	Feb 12	1920
India (Madras	9 per cent	Apl. 15	1920

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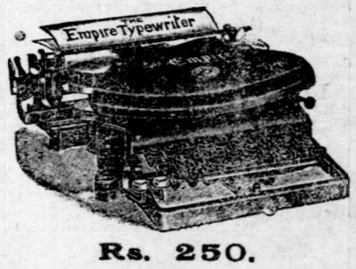

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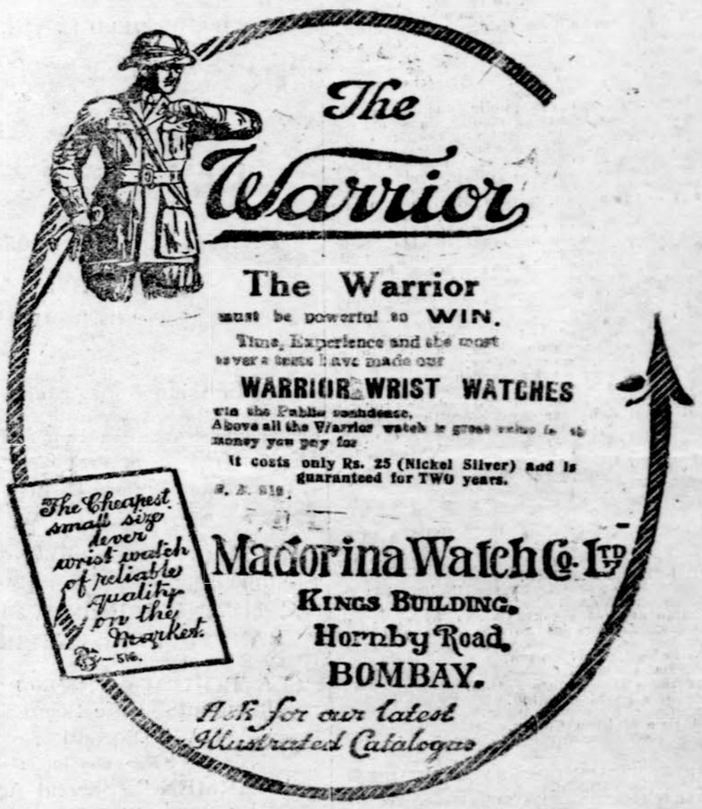

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DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

KANARA AND THE NEW ERA.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR'S ADDRESS

(From our Special Representative.)

KARWAR, May 16.

The first session of the Kanara District Conference met on Saturday at Karwar in a specious pandal erected near Mitrasamaj notwithstanding the nascent condition of political life in the district and the predominly moderate atmosphere prevailing in Karwar town itself. The attendance at the oponing of the session was encouraging. There are about 600 delegates and the Reception Committee consists of about 150 members, although membership was strictly confined to the people of the Karwar taluka. Some Indian ladies also graced the meeting with their presence.

Sir Naravan Ganesh Chandavarkar, president elect of the Conference was on arrival at the pandal greeted with cheers and conducted to *dais* by the chairman of the Reception Committee and other office bearers.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of welcome and national songs.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates made some introductory remarks in Kanares and then requested Mr. D. A. Telang, Secretary of the Conference to read the Chairman's address in English. The address was long to a wearying point, the question of forest grievances alone occupying nearly two thirds of it. On the subject of the Reforms the address confined itself to counselling the people to elect the best men available. The educational wants and the want of communication in the District also claimed attention and very properly since inland communication has been utterly neglected in this part of the country.

The election of Sir Narayan as president having been formally ratified, he took the chair and proceeded to deliver his address in English but he was presently disillusioned that the audience would have none of his speech in English and there were shouts demanding him to speak in Kanarese Marathi and Konkani. Sir Narayan good humoredly struk the balance in favour of Marathi and all proceedings have since been conducted in that language. In his Marathi speech yesterday he declared that he was neather a Tilakite nor Besantite, nor a moderate. The belonged to no Party. He declared this at the top of his voice and his declaration met with some cheering. The address was more or less a political essay on Kanara and the "New Era" and his views were on the whole not over enthusiastically received. It was then announced that the Subject Committee would be elected and would meet at 7-30 p.m. The conference was then adjourned till Sunday.

SIR NARAYAN'S SPEECH.

In his Presidential address delivered at the First Kanara District Political Conference held at Karwar on the 15th instant Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, after regretfully pointing out the political backwardness and stagnation which have hitherto hampered the progress of this district, and compelled it to lead more or less a life of its own from the political and social life of the country, said:—

This Political Conference, the first of its kind in this district, comes into existence at the opportune moment in the history of British India. The new Reform Act which Parliament has passed, and to which His Majesty the King Emperor has given his graceous consent, comes into operation from next year. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will visit India early next year to open the new Councils of the Indian Empire and inaugurate the new Reforms. In his gracious Proclamation issued last December to the Princes and People of India, His Majesty has declared in language that ought to go home to the hearts of all of us, that the "first substantial step of responsible Government which is guaranteed to the people of India by the Reform Act opens a New Epoc in the history of this country as an integral part and partner of the British Empire." His Majesty has in that Proclamation invoked the co-operation of the people of India for the purpose of making the new Reforms successful, so that India may be able to realise by gradual stages the blessings of complete responsible Government. What is this New Epoc which His Majesty has spoken of? What is the meaning of responsible Government with which that Epoc will begin its operation of the new Reforms under the Reform Act passed by Parliament? What is the duty which we owe to ourselves, to our country, to our district, to make these Reforms successful in compliance with the invitation of His Majesty the King Emperor and in obedience to the dictates of our sacred responsibility to our motherland? To these three questions I invite your special attention in this address.

PATERNAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

"A VERY GREAT CHANGE."

Hitherto India has been governed by a more or less paternal system of Government, that is to say, the Government has been of the British officials responsible to the British Parliament for the proper discharge of their duties and responsibilities in the administration of the country. The people as such have had no part or lot in the administration. From the time of the East India Company down to a few years ago, assurances were given to the people of India from time to time by several British administrators and statesmen that the object of the British Government in India is to train its people so as to make them fit to govern themselves, and then to hand over the administration to them and make them responsible for it. Though such assurances were from time to time given by responsible British administrators and statesmen, yet they never were made the subject of any Legislative enactment of Parliament. Nay! as years advanced, other British statesmen and administrators from time to time declared that the people of India were not fit, and could never be fit, for self-government, that they had no political habits of mind, and that theirs was only to be governed by foreigners. It is a remarkable fact that just one or two years before the war, some British Officials, high in office, said in so many words publicly that India was a country not fit for Democracy, and that her people could not be trusted with any self-governing institutions or responsible Government. But in the last few years events have moved so fast, and Providence has changed the course of the world's affairs so rapidly, that to-day we find that all controversy on the question whether India is fit for Democracy, and is fit for responsible Government, and what England's mission in India is, has been once for all quieted by the passing by Parliament of an Act which lays down the law that India shall have responsible Government by gradual and successive stages, with complete responsible Government as her goal. This is the New Era or Epoc which will open for India from next year.

A VERY GREAT CHANGE."

Now mark what it means. It means that the British Government takes from next year the first step to invest the people of this country with the power to govern themselves and be responsible for their own weal or woe. By the people of the country is meant, not this caste or that class, or this race or that sect, but by the people is meant the people as a whole including no only the educated classes, not only the merchants and rich landlords, but what is more, the poor ryots in the village with the wage-earning labouring classes in the towns and the depressed classes, these toiling millions, who have been hitherto regarded as the dumb millions of India with no power to ventilate their grievances or make themselves felt in the governance of the country. Under the new Reform Act the first step is going to be taken by forming Electoral Constituencies for the purpose of sending representatives to the Legislative Councils of the British Empire in India, and these Constituencies will include in them voters drawn not from the higher castes or classes alone, but from the masses of the people, the villager, the townsman, the Brahmin, the shudra all alike. This is a very great change. I do not say that it is going to work wonders. It would be a sheer folly to expect that by this reform India will be transformed into a paradise. But it is a great thing that in this land of castes, sects, we have to-day a legal enactment passed by Parliament bringing the people in the villages, the labouring classes, the agricultural classes on the same level with the educated classes and the higher castes, and uniting them politically so as to enable them to realise that in the administration of the country they count as a force, that hereafter if the administration goes wrong, it will be they who will be partly, if not wholly, responsible and that it is for them to realise their worth, their duty to themselves and their country, and use their power as voters and electors with due regard to the interests of all classes, and not for the aggrandizement of their own selfish interests or of the petty interests of their caste or their creed or their race. I will not go here into the details of the Reform Act. But I want you all to realise that it opeons for you a new sphere of usefulness, a new awakening of life a new spirit which it is for you to utilize to the best of your powers as men with minds to think, with hearts to feel and with souls for the common good of your country. There are those who will tell you that these reforms under the new Act which parliament has passed for the responsible Government of India have, in the first place, not given all that we wanted, but have given but a very slight portion of it, and even that slight portion has been hedged round with restrictions which detract from their value. It is true that Reform Act has not given us full responsible Government. It is true that what is given is confined to the Provincial Government, and even there what is conceded is not the whole but a part of responsible Government. I am not concerned here to enter into the controversy whether we are fit for complete self-Government or not at this very moment. The true part of statesmanship lies in recognising the worth of what has become an accomplished fact. In life it is a good thing to aspire high. It is manly to feel that you are fit for what you aspire to. But in life, as experience shows us, we do not get all we long for demand. All advance, whether it is political or social, is by steps.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

It is necessary that we should understand the conditions necessary to make every successive step or stage of responsible Government successful and effective in order to render our advance towards the goal easy, sure, and secure. All depends upon the cultivation of the political habit of mind among all classes of people, especially among the masses. I say especially among the masses because responsible Government means a government responsible to the people and the people means not merely the higher castes or the rich landlords and merchants but also and even more the toiling millions of land and labour, the agriculturists and the wage earning men of whom we have been in the habit of speaking as the dumb, politically ignorant and indifferent, inarticulate, voiceless, masses of the population in India. Not that these masses do not feel any interest in the administration of their country. India's history

(Continued on page 10.)

KARNATAK AND KHILAFAT

DEMAND OF RELEASE FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(From our Special Representative.)

DHARWAR, May 14.

At to-day's sitting of the conference a large amount of work was got through. Among the important resolutions spoken to was one relating to Coorg.

That this Conference regards with great regret that Coorg has been excluded from the operation of the Reforms Act and urges upon the Government of India to give it the benefit of same pending formation of the United Karnatak Province."

The above resolution which was moved by Mr. Shripatrao of Coorg and seconded by the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi was carried unanimously.

THE KHILAFAT.

The second resolution concerning the Khilafat was moved by Mr. R. Venkat Ram of Bombay.

(a) That this Conference enters its strong protest against the hostile attitude of some British Ministers, clerics and members of Parliament towards the Turkish and Khilafat questions as disclosed by their utterances and most earnestly appeals to and urges upon His Majesty's Government to secure the settlement of the Turkish question in accordance not only with the just and legitimate sentiments of the Indian mussalmans but also in complete accord with the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister and other responsible members of the British and Indian Governments without which there will be no real or lasting peace in the world." ((b) "That this Conference extends to its Mussulman brethren its whole hearted sympathy in the hour of their trial and assures them of its resolve to co-operate with them in all their constitutional endeavours to the grievous wrong that is being done to their national and religious feelings."

Moulvi Kutubddin of Belgaum, Diwansaheb Janvekar of Bijapur. Mr. D. K. Bharadwaj of South Canara, Mr. J. J. Haveldar of Bijapur, Mr. M. C. Kabbur of Dharwar, Mr. Narayanrao Joshi of Belgaum spoke on this resolution which was carried unannimously amidst acclamation.

ROYAL AMNESTY.

Another resolution which was passed amidst even greater enthusiasm related to amnesty to political prisoners and Mr. B. G. Horniman's case. (a) "That this Conference condemns the very illiberal interpretation put upon the amnesty clause in the Royal Proclamation of December last by the Government of India and the grudging effect given to the wishes of His Majesty the King-Emperor by H. E. the Viceroy in not releasing the Savarkar Brothers and other political prisoners convicted, either under Indian Penal Statute or emergency legislation (b "That this Conference regrets that the evasive attitude taken up by Mr. E. S. Montagu regarding Mr. B. G. Horniman's case, expresses its want of confidence in the discretion of the Indian Executive to deal with the liberty and property of individual citizens and demands that a passport be given to Mr. B. G. Horniman so as to facilitate his immediate return to India.

Mr. Majali of Belgaum in moving the above resolution urged that in order to facilitate happy ushering in the new era more generous effect should be given to the wishes of his Majesty the King-Emperor as demanded in the resolution regadring the release of political prisoners.

Regarding Mr. Horniman he urged it was necessary he should be allowed to return to the scene of his labours without delay. Mr. Majali spoke with a real feeling on the subject and the Conference gave an enthusiastic reception to the speaker's sentiments, and the resolution was carried most enthusiastically.

The following resolution was moved from the chair "That this Conference urges upon Government the urgent necessity of early creation of settlement Boards to settle disputes between capital and labour.

The only other resolution of general importance said that the time for introducing popular responsible government in territories under the native states has come and, therefore, it urges on the rulers of the Native States to introduce such Government without delay.

CONFERENCE—A SUCCESS.

The sittings of the conference both on Thursday and Friday proved really interesting. An admirable spirit of friendliness was shown by different sections in the work of the Conference. The spirit of give and take which animated the members of the Conference was conducive to a large extent to an orderly and disciplined conduct. Among the vast concourse of people that had assembled at the several sittings of the conference which undoubtedly proved a great success. The discussion on the Reforms resolution provided indisputable proof that in Karnatak at least one and all are Congress men regardless of caste, colour and creed and there is no such element as that of leaders in other parts of India.

AN EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

Later this evening the chairman and members of the Reception Committe were at home to the president, delegates and visitors to Dharwar, Several hundreds of gentlemen were present and spent in a very enjoyable mannar couple of hours in a spacious compound of the Victoria high School belonging to the Karnatak Education Society

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Simla, May 15.—A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary publishes to-day the rules made by the Government of India under Section 63 A (1), 63 B (1) and (2) and 64 (1) (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) and (F) Section 30 (1A) 45 A 52 (1) 80 A (5) (A) and (5) and 81A and Sections 82D (6) 87 (1) and 67 (5) of the Govtrnment of India Act and submitted to the Secretary of State

KOLABA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

REFORMS AND ELECTIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

URAN, May 15.

The ninth Kolaba District Conference was held on Saturday, Uran, where a large number of delegates from the district and Bombay attended. Moslems were as conspicuous as Hindus to make the meeting a great success. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande who was the President, was taken in procession round the town in the morning. Among those present were Mr. J. Baptista, Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya; Mr. S. M. Paranjpye, Dr. D. D. Sathaye; Mr. Jamnadas Mehta; Mr. M. K. Azad; Mr. Khatri; Mr. R. N. Mandlik; Mr. Curtay; Dr. M. B. Velker; Mr. T. A. Kulkarni; and many other prominent local gentlemen, repreesntatives of all communities. The local authorities had taken care to bring a squad of armed police, for what purpose it is not known, but everywhere they could be seen with their rifles at rest. The news about the dismemberment of Turkey had created a sort of excitement among the audience especially Moslems. The President who made a lengthy reference to the Khilafat question, spoke scathingly about the new reforms and asked the District to send only those to the Councils who respected the Congress mandate.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim M. Jaffer Poongeker the chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech, said the Reforms were, doubtless, disappointing and unsatisfactory, and it was their duty to do everything by constitutional means to attain their object of full responsible Government. He condemned the Rowlatt Act, Press Act, the Arms Act and other similar repressive laws which were also oppressive; he also, in the strongest terms, condemned the inhuman massacres in the Punjab last year. It was very strange that they should be asked to cooperate with Government, whereas Government should reward them with such monstrous laws. The public should do their best to collect funds for the Jallianwalla Bagh memorial. He wholeheartedly accepted Mr. Tilak's manifesto, on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party, and also the lead given by the Amritsar Congress. The Mahomedans were shocked at the attitude of apathy of the Government towards the Khilafat question and they were thankful to their Hindu brethren for their sympathy and assistance in their agitation, India was the motherland of Hindus, equally with that of Mahomedans; it was a good augury that Mahomedans had stopped cow killing to respect the feelings of Hindus, and he hoped that Hindus would not do anything to wound the feelings of their Moslem brethren. Moslems earnestly urged upon Government to decide the Khilafat question in the way suggested by Lord Hardinge. He was glad that Moslems had the sympathy and co-operation of Parsis, who were another great community in this land. Coming to the question of allocation of seats he said only one seat had been given them whereas Satara which was a smaller district had got three seats. He protested against the monppoly of the Tata Hydro tail-water being granted to the Khopoli Land Company Ltd. The Chairman then dealt with the grievances of the district, for instance want of roads, schools, wells and the bad steamer communications between Uran and neighbouring posts and Bombay.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. J. Baptista in proposing that Mr. Deshpande should take the chair said he knew him too well since a long time and he could assure them that he was a true patriot of the type of Tilak, and he was one of the best patriots in Maharashtra, where the best patriots in India were produced (cheers). He was a friend of the Police, as well as the people. The former followed him everywhere (laughter). Although he was a Brahman by birth he equally respected all the casts. A Mahar from Kolaba or the Maharaja of Kolhapur were the same to him. He was the apostle of Hindu-Moslem unity. He asked them to choose the man who would look to their interests and care for them, and not the best man. The days of best men had gone and if they accepted men like Deshpande they would find their country flourishing (cheers).

Mr. S. M. Paranjpye said Mr. Deshpande had organised the district of his birth—Belgaum—in a splendid manner, which could be copied by other districts in the Presidency. He possessed the full confidence of Mr. Tilak and there could be no greater recommendation to them than that.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya said it was impossible to find a greater orator in Maharashtra than their president elect. Only a great patriot could be a great orator, and Mr. Deshpande was that.

Mr. Raoji Master, Mr. Bhaiji and Khan Bahadur Jamshetji Bomanji further supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

PROSIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Deshpande then delivered his address in Marathi. He said he was proud to be a follower of Mr. Tilak, and no praise was more valuable to him than that. They were meeting there at a very critical time, and that was when the Khilafat question had just been decided. He thought Khilafat threw even the reforms into the background, and their Moslem brothers had their fullest sympathy. This was not purely a Moslem question, and even if Mahomedans ever forgot it, Hindus could never do so. The solemn promises which had been given to the Moslems by Mr. Lloyd George had been broken, although Moslems had fought for the British Government against their co-religionists in Turkey. If Turkey had not been defeated the Khilafat question would not have been decided in this manner, and the credit for the defeat of Turkey was mainly due to Indians. He thought the sympathy and the message of Viceroy were quite out of place. They had been asked to be loyal after these 150 years, and was it not an insult to them to doubt their loyalty at this time of the day? They wished to be under the British Government because they thought it to be in their own interest and on that account they had even suffered so much at the hands of the British and their servants in this country. But how could they put their faith in British politicians, when they broke their promises so often and so flagrantly? The Khilafat was a political question of the utmost importance, and not merely a communal question. It was no use merely repeating the parrot cry of "Be Loyal, be loyal." The true and the one cause of unity between Hindus and Moslems was because the latter realised that India was the Motherland of both the communities. The Moslems had determined to put the resolution of non-cooperation into effect, and they expected their Hindu brethren to support them. Non-cooperation was not disloyalty and in spite of the fulminations of the "Times of India" it was a perfectly constitutional agitation and would not lead to any violence. Hundreds had been massacred in the name of Satyagraha and the authorities could do anything because they had the power to do so, and not because the people were violent or disloyal. He was quite sure if they took united action Government would have to yield to their request. He did not believe that the Government of India was quite powerless in the matter of Khilafat and he thought if the Viceroy had insisted, their wishes would have been fulfilled. If they failed in their duty towards their Moslem brothers, Hindus would forfeit the future good of their country.

REFORMS.

Coming to the question of reforms, he said he fully associated himself with the Congress resolution that they were unsatisfactory, disappointing and unacceptable and it was not for a [illegible] Conference like theirs to go [illegible] to the considered opinion of a body like the Congress. Their first duty, as Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao had said at the Karnataka Conference was to make the reforms as ineffective as possible for they were of no earthly use to them. After talking grand eloquently of self-determination and other things, the British Government had given them this play-things of Montagu reforms.

Mrs. Besant had taunted them that they had not properly read the Reform Act, but he had read not once but many times and he could not find a single clause which would prevent a massacre like that of Jallianwalla Bagh, where so many of their countrymen had been killed. The reforms would not advance their interests in any way. They would not be able to defend their country, or advance their industries. As long as the power of the purse was not in their hands, Indians would never be able to do anything, and to talk of cooperation in these circumstances was mere mockery and insult. It was not enough for them to agitate in India alone, they should even carry on their agitation in foreign lands.

ELECTIONS.

When they chose their representatives to the new councils, they must see whether they were fit for that duty; they would have to look into their credentials; they would have to enquire whether they had suffered for their motherland; they would have to see whether they had suffered for their convictions by going to jail. Indians by sending such men to the Councils should show the Governor of a Presidency that they were fit to be invited to the Government House and that they had their complete confidence. They did not want men who were diffident of their ability to rule themselves. They wanted men who would advance their country, and not those who were plausible or clever. The Congress had given them the lead and it was their duty to follow it obediently.

Indians wanted men who would fight for their cause, and not cooperate with the Government in all matters. They should only cooperate when it was for the good of their country. Self-Government was their birth right and every one should do his best to get it, and not rest content till he had it (loud cheers).

When the President had finished his address the Conference adjourned till Sunday morning, the Subject Committee in the meanwhile arranging the different resolution.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference again met on Sunday morning to discuss the various resolutions which had been framed by the Subjects Committee the previous evening. The attendance was not so large as on the first day, as a public meeting had been held the previous night, which lasted till 1 a.m. The bone of contention was the Amritsar Congress resolutions about the reforms. The resolution on this subject asked that only those who regarded the Amritsar resolution as sacrosant should be sent up to the Council. The Moderates, who were in minority of five, objected to the word "disappointing," and brought forward an amendment to the effect that the best men should be chosen by the people, who would look after their interests. The discussion on this question was conducted with great moderation and good humour and was not marred by any personal recriminations. The majority was, however, overwhelming against the Moderate views, and the resolution was therefore passed.

REFORM RESOLUTION.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya then moved:—

That this conference fully concurs with the Amritsar Congress resolution on the reforms and resolves that only such members should be sent to the council as would respect the mandate of the Amritsar Congress in regard to these as decided upon at the Sholapur Provincial Conference.

Mr. S. V. Lalit supported the resolution.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Govindrao Tipnis who moved an amendment said they had been promised reforms step by step, and this has only the first step, and hence they could not be called disappointment. Congress was respected by all, but even in the Congress there were differences of opinion, and it was only proper that the best man should be sent to the Council who would be able to guard their interest and forward them.

Mr. Bhati, pleader, supported the amendment.

Mr. T. A. Kalkurni also supported the amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said out if the £136 millions of Indian revenues, they would not be able to spend a single pice without the permission of Government and were they wrong in calling the Montagu Reforms disappointing? The new reforms would not enable them to cancel the represive legislation which now obtained. What was the use of a majority so long as it was not able to do anything for the public, and what was wrong in saying if such an act as disappointing?

Mr. Vaidya in replying said only the man who thought the Reforms to be disappointing would do his best to get a better Act and not the man who are taken in by the perfections of the Reforms.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTION PASSED

The amendment was supported by a few members only and the original resolution was passed amidst loud cheers.

AMNESTY.

Mr. Tipnis then moved the amnesty resolution with reference to the people who were tried in Akola and Udtare and with special reference to the Savarker brothers and Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Mr. M. K. Azad in supporting the resolution said that perhaps he was a greater friend of Mr. V. D. Savarker, who was a glorious son of India, than of Mr. Horniman. It was a startling confession to make, but he came to know Savarker when he was conducting the great institution, India House, in London. He had worked with him as his colleague, and he remembered well his earliest training and he then came to know his patriotic endeavours, which later on came to be referred to by their rulers in most shameful phrases. He was proud that his earliest training had been under the lead of Savarker. That man he had realised and first, was actuated by the highest patriotic motives, and he was the quintessence of a true and beautiful patriot. The only crime of Savarker was that he spoke out against the authorities in terms which admitted of no compromise whatever. His another crime was that he was the most eloquent man. Savarker had been condemned in the first place because he knew of no compromise whatever, and in the second place because he posed that degree of capacity and eloquence, which inspired fear great fear in the minds of those people who wanted to govern with absolute authority and for those two crimes he had been condemned to lifelong inactivity and incarceration.

About Mr Horniman he said by now they knew the circumstances under which he was deported from his sick-bed. He could never imagine anything more heartless and callous and brutal on the part of the authorities, and it was absolutely unparalleled in modern times. Mr. Horniman had been taken away from his sick-bed without any notice, without any warning, and there were no arrangements whatever on the steamer to treat a sick man. The only provision made was made by the kindness of the Governor of Bombay, who doled out to him a sum of Rs. 500. Since then many allegations had been made against him from the floor of the House of Commons

(Continued on page 10.)

BILASPUR CONFERENCE.

INDIA FIT FOR FULL SELF-GOVT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BILASPUR, May 15.

At this morning sitting of the Conference the following resolutions were passed:

"That this conference places on record its emphatic opinion that the constitional Reforms carried out by the British Parliament under the Government of India Act do not fulfil the political aspirations of the people of this country: They are unsatisfactory, inadequate and disappointing."

"This Conference is of opinion that the people of India are fit for responsible Government immediately and repudiates all assumptions to the contrary and calls upon the people of the District to work out the Act in such a manner as to secure political autonomy to the nation at the earliest possible date.

The second important resolution relates to the Bill of Rights.

"That the Indian Empire is one and indivisible and all political power is inherent in the people thereof to the same extent as in any other people or nation of the British Empire? It repudiates theory that the Legislative sovereignity relating to the Government of India rests with the electorate in the United Kingdom alone This Conference thinks that of the people of Great Britain are to have any voice in the Government of this country the people of India must have a corresponding voice in the polity of the British Commonwealth.

MARATHA CONFERENCE.

A correspondent writes:

The third Session of the All-India Maratha Conference will be held at Bombay on the 21, 22 and 23rd instant. Mr Khaserao Jadhao of Baroda presiding. From many points of view this will be a very important session therefore the Reception Committee trusts all Marathas will attend this year's Conference.

The All-India Maratha Conference is responsible for the political, social and economical development of the Maratha Community.

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(Continued on page 10.)

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 17, 1920.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

The terms of the Turkish Treaty have at last been published. A more ruthless scheme for the effacement of the Ottoman Empire could not have been devised, and the hour is indeed one of trial for all true Moslems. What the future has in store for them, it would be impossible for men of small vision to forecast, but of the profoundly disturbing effect of the Treaty, there can never be the smallest doubt. Turkey has been made into a thing of shreds and patches, and all the chances of a revived Moslem civilisation under the Sultan-Khalif seem as if destroyed. To discuss the treaty in detail is not at present necessary for realising the disastrous way in which the Empire has been fragmentised on divers grounds. Here it is a claim of nationality; there it is a question of sentiment; then again it is a case of mandates; but over all are the baleful shadows of secret treaties, regional understandings, concessionary interests and historic "claims." No one interested in the peace of the world will feel cheered at the elements of discord that underlie the treaty. Allies who share the spoils must be doing it in the confidence that unity will enable them to master the situation and realise their expansionist ambitions. In these circumstances, the Viceroy is right in saying that the settlement includes terms which must be painful to all Moslems; only the pain will not be abated by the words of sympathy and encouragement sent out for their consolation. His Excellency the Viceroy commends them to exercise resignation, courage and fortitude, but the tenor of his counsel shows how hard it must be to apologise for what is not right, and throw upon the aggrieved the responsibility of bowing to fate. It must be clear to the world, and all countries concerned have had notice of it, that no words of barren comfort will reconcile Moslems to a treaty which reduces the Khalifa to the plight of an impotent prince and deprives him of the control of the Jaziratularab and the wardenship of the Holy Places.

The Government of India have published a pretentions treatise on the equity of the Treaty and the allegiance of Moslems. While feelings are too deep for trusting oneself to words, it is difficult to leave this lengthy explanation without a few words showing its puerility and, incidentally, restating the Moslem view of the things misconceived by the Government of India. Flattering reference is made to the representations of Indian Moslems as they had influenced the decision to retain the Khalif in Constantinople, withal under Allied guns. M. Poincare gave the story of Allied vacillations and we acknowledge the assurance that our Deputation helped in the restoration of sympathy. But, what is the use of saying that the "decisions are in full accordance with the high principles which have been applied in the peace settlement with all other powers lately at war with Britain and her Allies"? That they are not. Austria-Hungary lost in territory not because it was parcelled out for annexation, but because alien peoples were freed on the principle of self-determination. Apply that principle to Syria, and where will the new mandate be? Mark the population of Palestine, and where will the recognition of nationality lead the Allies? Take the case of the Thrace. According to the statistics of that very voluble politician M. Venezelos presented before the Supreme Council, the predominant population is Turkish. Talk of humanity, what right have the Greeks to remain in Smyrna where they are a scourge, and to colonise in view of the plebiscite five years hence? European countries lost in territory by the principle of nationality. Turkey has lost it through the operation of secret treaties, the clamour of neo-Crusaders and the old-world prejudice of Europe against the "unspeakable Turk." Therefore, let us not beguile ourselves with talk of conformity to high principles; annexationism was at the root of the prolonged squabble before the Turkish Treaty. The Government of India next plunge themselves in history and conclude they cannot acquiesce in the "statement which is now made that the Khilafat of the Ottoman Sultan has remained unchanged in its temporal attributes during the last thirteen centuries or that it implies any temporal allegiance on the part of Islam." The Government's historic citations leave us cold: they do not damage the case for the sovereign powers necessary for the Khalif. Granting that in the past vicissiudes of the Khilafat, there were occasions of diminished authority, how can it be inferred that Moslems accepted the temporal adversity borne by the Khalif as final? Those lapses were duly repaired, because the power of the Khalif could not be fully restored till the sovereignty of the Jaziratularab was secured. And that was always done, and it is not fair to quote the days of adversity which was overcome, as a normal commendation to Moslems. Government in dwelling on "temporal allegiance" and constitutional subversions, discuss them with a banal lack of perspicucity which must astonish Indians as coming from the Government of the country. There is no disastrous doctrine at all involved; only the Moslems claim that the limits of the Khalifa's governance as described in the Koran and his title to the Holy Places ought to be respected by the British Government so long as they profess to grant the exercise of full religious freedom.

To Moslems the time is one of deep distress. They will not accept the decisions as final or as the means of a worthy settlement in the East. As to what they ought to do, we shall not presume to dictate. There are hardly any precedents to guide us under the present circumstances, and the occasion calls for patience and indomitable faith in the fortune of their cause. They have been prepared for no peace of mercy with Turkey and the mixed passions that led the peace-makers occasionally flared up with in their sight. We counsel them to hold themselves in patience, in full control of abrupt impulses, and devise methods of reuniting the elements of their religious polity in accordance with their duties. As we have said, we have to work without the aid of precedents. There can be no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the cause, which does not for the first time suffer eclipse; only, adversity was never so profound as now. Government ought in the meanwhile soften reproach and not speak, without qualification, of "those who at this critical time arouse religious passions are enemies not only of India, but of mankind." They ought to judge soundly before throwing caution with a sting in it, and we expect from them a large measure of discretion and tolerance, let alone "encouragement and sympathy." For if they reflect better, with sympathy, they will find more of the play of predatory Imperialism than of the high principles for which the war was fought—in this settlement; more of the misuse of physical victory than the exercise of moral right.

THE KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

The first Karnatak Conference is to be congratulated on its success. The movement towards the reunion of the Karnataka people was in an inchoate condition for a long time and the organisers of the movement were only formulating a programme on which local patriotism was for long fairly insistent. To people outside the outlined province, the address of the president and the resolution of reforms must be of particular interest. Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao is one of the most capable administrators we have among Indians and his views are entitled to great weight. Without any of the more sordid interests of party politicians, he joined the Nationalist movement and he is one of the most convinced opponents of patchwork reforms. Mr. Madhav Rao expresses his opinions with a rare force of obviousness, and when they are strong and unequivocal, he lays them down without any of the rhetoric associated with fire-brand politics. Many views have been expressed in public and in private touching the value and workability of the Reform Scheme, and Mr. Madhav Rao is one of those who have no faith whatsoever in it as a working proposition. Government, is to him an integral, indivisible function. Diarchy which makes a diagonal cut in the fabric of Government, is to him fatuous and unworkable. As we have been able informally to gather from him, he would have the unity of Government maintained at all cost. With a scheme of provincial autonomy and a gradually diminishing measure of autocratic power for the Governor, he would develop the growth of provinces towards responsibility. Contrasted with the Reform Scheme, it proceeds on totally different assumptions, but it has behind it the weight of constitutional experience which the Montagu Scheme does not possess. The only excuse for the fantastic division of functions is not that they are constitutionally sound, but that they are only temporary; the secret of such false procedure is the determined opposition of vested interests and the distrust of Indian capacity. But even a temporary scheme must be workable, especially as our qualifications for a sound measure of reform are said to depend on demonstrations of its worth and workability. Mr. Madhav Rao condemns the scheme as totally unworkable, if it is our object to enjoy an advance over old conditions. What is his remedy? It is firstly the repeal of the Act. Superficial observers may be perturbed by the motion that repeal would leave us nothing. The proposal is, however, for a fresh bill repudiating diarchy and introducing genuine autonomy, with, of course, a clause repealing the present Act which would automatically be replaced. Mr. Madhav Rao's frankness is to be commended, and the belief that we have to agitate for a better constitution and secure it, is the basis of his demand. The need for a better, safer and, to Indians, a more honourable programme of reform cannot be disputed. We are on the eve of experimentation, and we shall have to see if the reform merely amounts to a complication of the machinery without any compensation for its costliness. And Mr. Madhav Rao's contention emphasises the need of unremitting agitation till we pass the stage of concessions to vested interests and reach the principle of genuine Home Rule, as the accepted basis of reform. The Karnatak Conference subscribed to the head given by the Amritsar Congress, and the opposition to its practical application fizzled out. We think that after the practical results of bureaucratic rule, we should hesitate supporting those to whom its elements are acceptable and who want a suspension of early agitation for the purposes of tranquil success. Agitation must go on, and the timetable of decennial examinations ought to be set aside in favour of systemtic reform.

The difficulty about the formation of a Karnatak province lies in the lamentable scattering of the factors of reunion. The first need is the creation of a strong and articulate public opinion towards reunion. Propaganda for the purpose requires the energy of self-sacrificing workers and we hope that the proposal of having English and vernacular journals will be soon carried out. Not long ago, we became acquainted with the project of a Karnatak newspaper under the leadership of Mr. Setlur who is one of the most ardent supporters of the present movement. The formation of a province has, as we have said, great difficulties to encounter, the most serious being the inclusion of parts in India States. The parts under the Government of Indian princes may be left aside for the moment, and attention given to the combination of areas now lying within British provinces. The suggestion that Coorg should be added is reasonable and the only opposition so far seen is from the planters who enjoy great influence in the present "kingdom." If the four and a half millions of people in British territory are given an opportunity for joint development, the backwardness of the Karnatak will be easily remedied by the stimulus given to local patriotism.

Notes of the Day.

Police Ways.

The prestige of the Calcutta police—and for the matter of that, of Indian police as well,—is not likely to be enhanced by the strictures passed by the Judges of the Calcutta High Court in confirming the sentences of two months' hard labour each, passed on seven police constables attached to Shibpur Thana. The story of arrests of one and all who dared to remonstrate with these worthy "guardians of public peace" for their harassment of poor women who had failed to meet their illegal demands, will sound quite familiar to those who have knowledge of the ways of a section of our policemen. Their lordships observe significantly that "but for the public spirited insistence of the complainant the grave misconduct of the police officers concerned would never have been investigated." It was fortunate that in the present case the victim of the police high-handedness happened to be a Government servant of the status of an Executive Engineer and that he had the courage to persist in his demand for punishment of these ruffians. Not every Government servant, we know, has the nerve to offend the susceptibilities of, much less to go full tilt at, the "Almighty Police." Even District Judges and Magistrates, when they happen to be Indians, have been known to possess a holy dislike to earn the frown of the police in their district. When such is the case with Government servants, it is useless to speak of the mere man and woman in the street attempting to cross the way of these representatives of the might and prestige of "Government."

Work for Pedestrians.

We published in our issue of yesterday a photograph of a pavement in Frere Road on which mud had been heaped by Municipal workmen and left there for the last ten months. That this is not a solitary instance of municipal dilatoriness and disregard of public convenience will be borne out by the public in every section of the city which suffers periodically from the unwelcome attentions of the various municipal departments. When any main has to be laid or any repairs have to be carried out, whole streets are dug up and left in that condition for weeks together before they are taken up again and brought to their former condition. Mud and stones are left in heaps all along the road, rendering traffic, both human and vehicular, unsafe and unpleasant. The municipal workmen think that their task is completed when the main has been laid and covered up with a portion of the earth, which they dig up. They seldom, care to remove the superfluous earth which, as we have said, is left there in heaps to be trodden into level by the pedestrians and passing vehicles. Similar is the treatment of the footpaths by the Municipal workmen. Save when they are paved with slab-stones, none of the new foot-paths we have seen constructed, has been offered to the public in a decently finished condition. Care is taken by the workmen only to give an evenness of line and surface to the edge-stones, the remaining portion being heaped with mud and stone at random, which the pedestrians are expected to level down after months of use. The ways of the Municipality, which is taxing its citizens so heavily to maintain a highly paid staff, is in this respect, disreputable. Is there no way to make the Municipality realise its duty in these matters?

Slow, but Righteous.

Is Saul also among the prophets? The "Englishman" has just discovered that the huge enhancement of salaries sanctioned by the Government of India in the case of the higher ranks of the public services was "something in the nature of scandal." Our sapient contemporary is of opinion that side by side steps should have been taken to improve the position of the man in the lower grades, which were really ill-paid and naturally suffered most from the increase in prices. Unfortunately wisdom has dawned on our contemporary when the "scandal" is already perpetrated and is several months old. If our contemporary had awakened to the injustice when the step was being proposed and if it had raised its voice strongly enough, immediately, perhaps the Government of India's hands might have been stayed and the more urgent case of the lower ranks might have received the simultaneous, if not prior, attention it deserved. We are glad, however, to see the "Englishman" urging the authorities to do justice to the lower ranks of the services. Our contemporary is moved to a sense of righteousness by the situation which has arisen on the N. W. Railway, but we hope its sympathies will be extended to all classes of public servants, whether European, Anglo-Indian or Indian, and not merely to the first two, as sometimes there is an unfortunate tendency to discriminate.

Curses and Cajolery.

The "Englishman's" *bete noire* in this country, is, of course, the "Extremist" politician and our contemporary has some hard things to say of him in connection with the strikes, which are becoming a regular feature of the labour situation in India. The "Englishman" accuses the "Extremists" with deliberately fomenting, strikes and busying themselves in forming organisations for the purposes of unsettling labour, with the intention, according to the journal, "to annoy the Government and injure the British trade." We do not know if in making these remarks, the "Englishman" has Mr. Gandhi and his Swadeshi movement in view, for we have seen little evidence of animus against "British trade" in the present strike movement in India. However the journal acknowledges that so far the people who have suffered most are the Indian employers. The journal offers the following friendly warning to "Extremists," which, if it is not very intelligible, is at least remarkable for the admission about the "educated classes" contained in the last sentence:—

Hitherto educated Indians have tolerated the Extremists, because they added some zest to Indian life. They will not, however, be tolerated if their amusements become dangerous. The more extreme they are, the more they meddle with Labour, the less will be their influence with the educated classes which are the only classes which really count in India."

We were under the impression that the "Educated classes" counted least in India, at least in the estimation of the class whose opinions are voiced by our contemporary. Lord Curzon, in his famous farewell address at the Byculla Club had shed pregnant tears over the lot of the only classes who counted the dumb, illiterate millions of India apart from the educated classes—whose destiny had been committed into the hands of the bureaucracy. It is, therefore, pleasing to learn that there has been a change in the angle of vision since the Curzonian days and that the "Englishman" and the bureaucracy whom it represents have come to find that it is really the educated classes who count in this country.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF TERMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The following telegraphic summary of the Peace Treaty terms which have been presented to the Turkish delegates in Paris is published for general information:—

The Turkish Peace Treaty is composed of 13 parts. Part 1 reproduces the Covenant of the League of Nations. Part 2 deals with the frontiers. Part 3 deals with political provisions.

Part 2: The Frontiers

(A) The western or European frontier of Turkey runs from near Chiling to Kelikatia inclusive, thus including in Turkey Lake Derkos, Instranja and the Chatalja lines.

(B) The eastern frontier: The question of the boundary between Turkey and Armenia in the Vilayets of Trebizond, Erzerum, Bitlis and Van will be referred to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America. Turkey, Armenia and the other High Contracting Parties agree to accept this decision as well as any stipulations as to access to the sea for the independent state of Armenia which he may prescribe.

(C) The southern frontier will run from the mouth of the Jaihon river to Bozanti Armania, Antab, Urfa and Jazeera-iba-omar, all exclusive and thence towards the Persina frontier at Gajridagh

(D) Smyrna will form a zone of Greek administration under the Turkish suzerainty, the frontier of the zone running approximately through Akhissar and Odemish.

Part 3: Political Provisions

(1) As regards Constantinople, no alteration will be effected in the rights or title of the Turkish Government. Nevertheless, the right is reserved to modify this provision should Turkey fail to fulfil the treaty faithfully.

(2) As regards the Straits authority over all waters between the Black Sea mouth of the Bosphorous and the Mediterranean mouth of the Dardanelles, also over the waters within three miles of each of these mouths and also on the shore to such extent as may be necessary will be exercised by a Commission of the Straits, the duty of which is to ensure that navigation in these waters shall be free both in war and peace. The judicial authority will be Turkish in the Turkish zone for nationals of non-capitulatory Powers or Turkish nationals, Greek in the Greek zone and Councillor Courts for nationals of the Capitulatory Powers.

Kurdistan

Within a brief period of the date from which this Treaty comes into force, a scheme of local Government for the predominatingly Kurdish area, east of the Euphrates shall be drafted by a Commission appointed by the French, Italian and British Governments. The Commission will hold its meeting at Constantinople. The protection of the Assyro-Chaldean and other religious proracial minorities shall be fully provided for in this scheme and to this end, a mixed Commission of Kurdish, Persian, Italian, French and British representatives will be appointed to examine and decide debatable points. If, however, the Kurdish people in the above area shall within a year of the date when this treaty comes into force, apply to the League of Nations producing satisfactory evidence that separation from Turkey by a majority of the population of this area and if the Council of the League of Nations thinks that this people are capable of governing themselves and recommends that they shall be granted independencxe from Turkish rule, it is agreed in advance by Turkey that she will carry out the recommendations of the Council and she will give up all right and title over area. A separate agreement dealing with the details of the cessation will, however, be drawn up between Turkey and the principal Allied Powers which are signatories to the present Treaty. If and when such cessation takes place and the Kurds living in that portion of Kurdistan which has hitherto formed part of the Mosul Vilayet express a wish to be included in the newly formed independent Kurdish state, no objection to their inclusion in that state will be raised by the principal allied powers.

Adrionople

In as much as this differs in religion, race and language from the majority of the surrounding population, Greece agrees to embody in a separate treaty such provisions as may be necessary to protect the interests of its inhabitants.

Palestine, Mesopotamia and Syria

(5) Subject to their requests for assistance and administrative advice from mandatory powers, until the time comes and they can stand by themselves, Palestine, Mesopotomia and Syria are provisionally recognised as independent States. The mandatory for Britain shall be responsible for carrying into effect the declaration made by the British Government on the 8th November, 1917, regarding the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people.

The Hedjaz

(6) The recognition of a free and independent state is granted to the Hedjaz. An undertaking is given by the King of the Hedjaz that Moslem pilgrims of every country shall be assured free and easy access to Mecca and Medina.

Egypt and the Soudan

(7) Turkey renounces all rights and titles over Egypt. Turkey is relieved by Great Britain of all responsibility in respect of the Turkish loans secured on the Egyptian tribute. The Turkish subjects, who were habitually resident in Egypt on the 16th December, 1914, will acquire Egyptian nationality and cease to be nationals of Turkey. The annexation of Cyprus is confirmed.

Tunis and Morocco

(8) Turkey recognises the French protectorate over Tunis and Morocco.

(9) Turkey renounces all privileges and rights over the Aegian islands and Libya.

(10) The right and titles over the Dodecanese Islands occupied by Italy are renounced by Turkey in favour of Italy.

(11) General agreements or treaties between the Allied powers and states which either come into existence under the terms of the present treaty or already exist are recognised by Turkey.

Part 4: Protection of Minorities

Unless they voluntarily, after regaining their liberty, perform the necessary formalities for embracing the Islamic faith all persons, who were, before the 1st November, 1914, non-Moslems, will be considered as remaining non-Moslems. The League of Nations will appoint mixed Commissions, to which aggrieved persons or their families or relations may prefer complaints. The law of abandoned properties dated 1915, is annulled. Turkey undertakes that the execution of decisions of the Commissions shall be ensured. The minority treaties with Poland, etc., form the basis of other minority clauses.

Part 5: Naval and Military and Air Provisions

The composition of the armed forces at the disposal of Turkey shall be: (1) The Sultan's Bodyguard limited to 700. (2) Gendarmerie for the protection and security of minorities and for the maintenance of internal order. (3) Special elements from which the Gendarmerie may be reinforced and through which the control of frontier may eventually be ensured. The total of 2 and 3 is not to exceed 50,000.

The Turkish fleet is limited to seven sloops and six torpedo boats. The maintenance of any Naval or Military or Aair forces or ergibles is prohibited. All warships interned in Turkish ports are declared finally surrendered. An inter-Allied Commission will control the carrying out of these clauses.

Part 6: Prisoners of War and Graves

Every facility is to be granted for the repatriation of prisoners of war. The ownership of land in which graves of Allied soldiers are situated is to be transferred to the Governments of Italy Great Britain and France.

Part 7: Penalties

All persons accused of violating the laws and customs of war to be handed over by the Turkish Government for trial by the military tribunals of the Power against the national of which violation is alleged. The accused persons have the right to select their own counsel to defend them. The Turkish Government also undertakes to hand over persons whose surrender may be required on the charge of having been responsible for massacres.

Part 8; Financ'al Clauses

The pre-war Turkish debt was approximately 163 millions. The postwar debt is estimated at over 482 millions. The history of the Ottoman debt shows that before the war Turkey admitted the necessity of financial control. Such control is the more necessary now that her obligations have increased. The new States and the ceded territories will bear a proportion of the prewar debt. The treaty contains provisions granting Turkey a consultative voice in the Financial Commission and providing for the termination of the Commission when her obligations have been discharged.

Part 9: Economic Clauses

The Nationals of Allied Powers and companies controlled by Allied group who hold concessions granted before the 29th October, 1914 are to be replaced in complete possession of rights resulting from original concessions. The Nationals of Allied Powers and companies controlled by Allied groups, who hold concessions granted by the Turkish Government or by any Turkish local authority before the 29th October, 1914, in territories detached from Turkey, are to be placed under the tutelege or authority of one of the duly acquired rights and guarantees granted shall b emaintained or equivalent guarrantees granted shall be assigned by the Powers concerned. Nevertheless, if the maintenance of any of these concessions is considered by the Powers concerned to be contrary to public interests any such powers shall be entitled under this authority to buy out such concessions or subject to payment of equitable compensation to propose modifications.

Part 10; Aerial Navigation

The liberty of passage and landing is secured to aircrafts of all Allied Powers.

Part 11: Railways, Ports and Waterways

Freedom of navigation and of transit is secured. The following ports are declared international ports, provisions to be made for free zones in each: Alexandretta, Busra, Batoum, Constantinople, Dedeagatch Haifa, Haidar, Pasha, Smyrna and Trbizond.

Part 12: Labour Convention.

The Labour convention accepted.

Part 13: Miscellaneous.

The enactment of a new law of antiquities is undertaken by Turkey who also accepts certain conventions.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S STATEMENT

The first portion of the Government of India's statement about the Turkish Peace Treaty appeared in our Saturday's issue. The following is the remaining portion:—

It is most important that there should be no misunderstanding about the attitude of Government towards the question of the Khilafat. The Government of India repeat again that the question of the Khilafat is one for Mahomedans and Mahomedans only to decide and that with their free choice in this matter Government have no desire to interfere, but they cannot acquiesce in the statement which is now made that the Khilafat of the Ottoman Sultan has remained unchanged in its temporal attributes for 13 centuries or that it implies any temporal allegiance on the part of Indian Moslems. These are propositions which are contrary to history. The temporal power associated with the Khilafat has undergone the most violent fluctuations during the last thirteen centuries. It has recovered the whole of the dominions embraced in the Saracenic Empire when that was in the fullness of its glory. On the other hand it was reduced to nothing for over two centuries when the Khilafat was the mere spiritual head of the Islam under the Mamiluk dynasty of Egypt. With the transference of the Khilafat to the Ottoman dynasty the temporal power of the Khilafat has waxed and waned with the extent of the Ottoman Empire but the essence of the Khilafat remained unaltered and cannot now be affected by any present change in the boundaries of that Empire. Nor also so far as the Indian Moslems are concerned is there any historical basis for the claim that the Khilafat implies any temporal allegiance on their part to the Sultan of Turkey. Any such theory of divided allegiance would be subversive of the constitutional basis on which all Governments rest. It is also a mistake to suppose that the war was a religious one or that the terms of the peace have been influenced in any way by religious considerations. The Muslims of India recognized the first proposition very clearly five years ago. The war was one between the Christian powers and the alliance of Turkey with a Christian power places this beyond doubt. As to the second, the Peace Conference has applied the same principles to all the autocratic Empires Christian and Moslem alike. The Empire of Austria Hungary has lost over two-thirds of its dominions and three fourths of its population. Heavy as Turkey's losses are, they fall far short of these and although it is true that Turkish sovereignity has been confined to areas within which the Turks predominate, Indian Mahomedans must remember that the independence of the Arab co-religionists remains intact throughout a very large proportion of the remainder of the former Ottoman Empire and that the only areas which have been removed entirely from the Moslem control are the comparatively small areas of Armenia, Thrace and Smyrna in each of which, according to the pre-war statistics the population was predominently non-moslem. Again it has been said that the settlement is a breach of the promise of offer made by the Prime Minister in his speech of January 1918 when he said "Nor are we fighting to destroy Austria, Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race." This passage must, however, be read with its context. For Mr. Lloyd George continued "while we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homeland of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black sea being internationalised and neutralised, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are in our judgment entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions." The peace terms now published fulfil this offer or promise for her homelands which are predominently Turkish in race have been left to Turkey and those portions of Thrace and Smyrna which have been separated have been treated in accordance with the principle of nationality. This is a principle which has been followed in all the other treaties of the peace. The Supreme Council decided that the Turks had forfeited their title to rule over the majorities of other races and that these majorities should be joined to their own national states both in Thrace and in Smyrna. The Moslem population before the war was in a minority. In 1914 and 1915 the Turkish Government carried out a systematic deportation of the non-moslem population from these areas and the statistics of to-day cannot therefore be made a reason for retaining them under a Turkish rule in Thrace. The sector of Constantinople where Turks predominate has been conserved to Turkey. The rest of Thrace was predominantly Greek in 1912 and has therefore been united with Greece. There is no doubt that Adrianople is predominantly Turkish but it is only an island of Turks separated from the Constantinople sector by a region predominantly Greek. It is impossible to separate an island such as this from the territories by which they are surrounded and therefore in accordance with the universal practice of the Peace Council in the rest of Europe, it has been treated as part of Thrace, subject to an arrangement which ensures a system of local self-Government and guarantees proper representation to the Turkish majority in Adrianople. Similarly in Smyrna the majority of the people are defenitely Greek and Armenian but the area transferred has been cut down to the minimum suitable for separate administration. The suzerainty remains with Turkey and the districts concerned will eventually decide their own destiny by vote. The Port of Smyrna will be free. Turkey will be free. Turkey will have freedom of transit and there will be a separate department for the Turkish minorities. It is unnecessary to refer at length to the reasons which have led the Allies to insist upon the internationalisation and neutralisation of the straits, between the Meditteranean and the Black Sea. Its opening to Germany and its closure against the British in 1914 had disastrous effects in prolonging the great war with all its bloodshed and misery. The great-waterway must remain in future open to the commerce of all nations.

CONTROL OVER FINANCE OF TURKEY.

The maintenance of some control oevr the finance of Turkey to safeguard international obligations is a no new proposal, as for years such control has been exercised for the administration of the Ottoman debt. This necessity has become all the greater now that the debt has increased from 160 millions to nearly 500 millions. While Turkish territory has decreased, the new states formed out of Turkey and the ceded territories will bear a proportion of the pre-war debt. There are provisions granting to Turkey a consultative voice in the financial commission and for the terminations of the commission when he obligations have been discharged. The provisions regarding the Army and Navy of Turkey require little comment. The reduction of the Turkish army is in accordance with the arrangements which have been made for the disarmament of the other powers lately at war with the Allies. Turkey had no effective Navy before the war and this condition is maintained.

Of more interest to the Moslems in India are those provisions which concern these portions which form the Turkish Empire, where their Arab co-religionists preponderate. The absolute independence of Arabia is recognised. For generations, the Arab has suffered from the misrule of the Turks and it is unreasonable to ask the Arab population which has claimed independance of Turkey and has fought side by side with the Arabs to secure their independence should be replaced by the Allies under Turkish rule. As the Prime Minister pointed out to the Khilafat deputation, it would be unjust to deprive the Arabs of their independence merely because they are Mahomedans and co-religionists of the Turks. We are applying, he said, exactly the same principles in Christian places and to impose the dominion of the Sultan upon Arabia which has no desire for it, is to impose upon Arabs something which we certainly would not dream of imposing upon Christian communities.

Similar considerations applied to Kurdistan of which the right to local autonomy is provisionally recognised and to those areas in Asia over which mandates have been entrusted by the Peace Conference to Britain and France, that is to say, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Syria, it cannot be too clearly understood that in all these three cases the mandates have been granted for a specific purpose and for a temporary period. The immediate application to these areas of the principle of nationality would spell chaos and anarchy and the work of the mandatory powers is to assist the local inhabitants with administrative advice and help until such time as they are fit to take over with success the business of administration without outside assistance. Islam will not be weakened by these arrangements and the two great Powers to whom these mandates have been confined include within the limits of their Empire a very large proportion of the total Moslem population of the world which is a guarantee that the interests and rights of the Moslems of these areas will be fully respected.

In the countries of Arabia, Irak and Palestine are situated the Holy Place of Islam with which all Moslems are profoundly concerned. When the war began, the Allies gave a solemn pledge that the Holy Places would remain inviolate. This pledge has been observed in the spirit and, in the he letter during the actual occupation by .is Majesty's forces of the territories in which some of the Holy places are situated nd steps have been taken to ensure their trict sanctity.

JERUSALEM.

The City of Jerusalem was not attacked has been stated but surrendered without iolence offered or attempted after it has been isolated in the course of operations against enemies armed in the field. The fullest measures were straightway taken to preserve the sanctity of the Holy places within it and the city which is in itself sacred to the Christians as to the Moslims was entered by the victorious British General on foot. The Moslem shrines continue as before in the hands of their own Moslem custodians. In Mesopotamia the holy places of Kerbala and Najaf were never attacked and no acts of war were committed there by our troops. The scrupulous forbearance of His Majesty's soldiers was gratefully acknowledged by the inhabitants themselves. The unopposed occupation of Baghdad as of Jerusalem involved attack on the Holy places but was an inevitable incident in the field operations of the war. The shrines in these sacred places of Mesopotamia are now in the custody of a distinguished Moslem whose charge of them is an ample assurance that their sanctity will continue to be fully respected. The British forces have conducted no operations whatever in the Hedjaz and any reports that Mecca or Medina have been entered by British troopers are utterly without foundation. These places are entirely under Arab control.

ARMENIAN DISTRICTS.

There remains the case of certain Armenian districts whose incorporation in he adjoining Armenian republic is a direct consequence of Turkish misrule and of the application to this area of the principal of nationality. The cruelties perpetrated on the Armenians in the shape of massacre and deportation admit of no doubt. The story has been proved by independent and reliable witnesses and it is established beyond dispute that during the year 1915 at least 600,000 Armenians were destroyed. The facts were indeed admitted by the Turkish emissaries in Paris who represented the Turkish Government and their whole excuse was that the Committee of Union and Progress who were in power at the time were responsible for the massacres.

APPEAL FOR PEACE.

In these explanations of the Turkish peace terms, the Governor-General in Council does not speak for His Majesty's Government. He has utilised such information as has come into his possession and has attempted to explain the terms with special reference to their bearing on Indian Moslem sentiments. He has stated all the facts nothing being mitigated and nothing overstated. He recognises that in spite of all explanations the terms of the peace settlements with Turkey are such as must cause pain to the Mahomedans of India. Moslems must brace themselves to bear with patience and resignation the misfortunes of their Turkish co-religionists. The situation is one which calls for clear vision and a resolve to build a better future on the wreck of the past. Above all the world needs peace and goodwill. It is a matter of supreme necessity for all men to work towards this end and those who at this critical time arouse religious passions are enemies not only of India but of mankind.

TURKEY DISMEMBERED.

VICEROY'S EXPLANATION AND SYMPATHY.

PRESS COMMENTS.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The Turkish peace treaty terms arrived too late last night for considered comments by papers.

The "Englishman" in the course of a very brief comment says:—Nobody can view the passing of the great Empire without regret but Moslems should rather exclaim "Turkey is dead Long Live Turkey" Much still remains and with a more compact territory, a clean administration and a clean slate, there is no reason why a new and far more brilliant era should not rise in Turkish annals. The past is past and is irrevocable. Let all well-wishers of Turkey recognise this and instead of wasting their strength in vain lamentation or in unreasoned acts which can only recoil upon themselves, let them turn and face the future.

"THE STATESMAN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Commenting on the Turkish peace terms, the "Statesman" says:—The general impression conveyed by the settlement with Turkey is that the Ottoman power has been treated with justice much tempered by sentiment. There can be no doubt that if public opinion in England had been allowed to dictate the terms, the Turkish Government would have been expelled from Europe. This fate has been averted by the agitation carried on in the name of the Mohamedans of India. We can discover no point on which the faith or devotion of the Mahomedans of India is touched by any changes that have been made. As for the effect of the treaty upon the position of Islam, it seems to be nil. If it were, which it is not, that the residence of the Sultan in Constantinople is an essential feature of Islamic system, this feature is retained.

"THE EMPIRE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Commenting on the Turkish peace terms, the "Empire" says:—All reasonable people will agree that considering the measure of her provocation and the enormity of her crimes since the Armistice, Turkey has been let down lightly. It must be remembered that the decision to allow the Turks to retain Constantinople has been made in the face of almost unanimous opposition in Europe and that the concession has been granted with the sole object of meeting as far as practicable the reasonable demands of Moslem sentiment.

INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 15.

Commenting on the Turkish Peace Terms, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—

No Mohamedan will read the Turkish peace terms unmoved. It is to be feared that the law of compensation must affect Turkey equally as it has done Germany and her other allies. Here we are at the end of a war in which the Empire has been victorious but the cost of fighting that war has been so enormous that the whole world has been nearly overturned. The indebtedness of Great Britain is so great that the people after enduring the most terrible sacrifices have been taxed to an extent which makes the burden of life nearly intolerable. It will be a generation before England can recover the position in India and other parts of the Empire has also grown far worse than before the war. It cannot be too often emphasised that although the war has been won, nowhere are the fruits of victory visible. It is in conditions like these that the Turkish peace terms are published.

"THE MADRAS MAIL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 15.

Commenting on the Turkish Peace terms, the "Madras Mail" says:—Nearer home we expect fresh outburst from Khilafat agitators and we daresay that public opinion in England which has concentrated upon the bag and baggage policy will be equally vehement against the decision to leave the Turks in Constantinople.

"THE HINDU."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 15.

Commenting on the Turkish Peace terms the "Hindu" says it is beyond question that these terms will be received throughout the country with feelings of profoundest dismay and indignation. They outrage every single canon of justice and fair-play; they cynically cast to the winds solemn pledges; they exhibit contemptuous disregard of the feelings of the whole Islamic world.

"NEW INDIA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

"New India" says:—We may grant that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India have done their utmost. We believe they have but they have failed." The paper urges the Mohamadans to do nought in haste or under the maddening influence of wrath and resentment but rather to consult on some effective means of redressing the wrongs done.

"JUSTICE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

"Justice" says:—We join with his Excellency in giving expression to our sympathy with our Moslem fellow-subjects in the severe trial that they have been called upon to pass through. We have no doubt that much of the present unpleasantness could have been avoided had the treaty been concluded soon after the termination of the war.

"THE PIONEER."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

Commenting on the Turkish Peace terms the "Pioneer" says:—We hope the Musalmans of India as a whole will recognise the uselessness of continuing the agitation which would probably be harmful and certainly cannot be productive of good and the Mahomedan community will accept the position realising the efforts which have been made on their behalf and the sympathy and supports which they have received from the Government of India.

"LEADER."

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

Commenting on the Turkish Peace terms the "Leader" says:—Explain the terms as one may, they must be intensely painful to Mahomedans in this and other countries. That the treaty is unfriendly can admit of no question. Nor could it be otherwise.

"C. AND M. GAZETTE."

LAHORE, May 15.

Commenting on the Turkish peace treaty the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—We must regard the treaty as the most workable solution of the present problem but at the same time we must guard against looking upon it as conclusive on all points. The duty now imposed on the Allies of bringing peace and order into Turkey is not likely to be discharged with the startling rapidity and the reputation the near East has acquired as the root of Europe's international complications may easily be enhanced thereby. We hope however that good will and honesty of intention so clearly animating the treaty may ultimately prevail. The paper adds:—If Turkey under the guidance of the Allies can brace herself up to a serious and honest endeavour to set her house in order the treaty provides a firm basis on which that endeavour can rest. Her friends in this country will be doing her the greatest possible service if they encourage her by viewing the treaty on the broadest grounds not only as a just and statemenlike fulfilment of a mass of interown promises ideals and aspirations but as a means of helping Turkey to pass through her present ordeal to a surer and more honourable seat in the Counsels of nations of the world.

THE "ZAMINDAR."

The "Zemindar" says:—The awful Peace terms handed over to the Turkish delegates were a foregone conclusion. Only the Viceroy has added insult to injury when in justifying the terms he asks the Musalmans to accept them with befitting resignation and fortitude. This they are unable to do."

TURKISH PRISONERS AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 14.

About 350 Turkish prisoners of war now on repatriation arrived in Madras yesterday from Rangoon. The members of the Khilafat Committee greeted them and fed them. Some more prisoners are expected to arrive from Bellary to be conveyed home.

WAR WEALTH TAX.

DIFFICULTIES OF ADMINISTRATION SURMOUNTABLE.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 16.

The report of the Select Committee on the tax on war wealth increases says that after a close examination of conflicting testimony the Committee has come to a conclusion that the difficulties of administration of such a tax are not insurmountable and the amended scheme of the Board of Inland Revenue is administratively practicable because the examination of the taxpayers' returns valuation of property and assessment and collection of duty could be effectively carried out while the cost of the administration and collection would be small. If the financial conditions of the country are such that it is urgently necessary to raise a sum of five-hundred millions objections against such a tax should not be allowed to stand in the way of its imposition. Moreover, although the suggested tax is strongly opposed by the financial and commercial world there is a very large body of public opinion which regards it as just and necessary. However, the financial conditions governing the problem have been largely modified and the committee is, therefore of opinion that the desirability and expediency of the tax must be left to the decision of the House of Commons.

TERRITORIAL ARMY'S RECONSTRUCTION.

KING ON FOUNDING ARMY SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 16.

H. M. the King to-day received at Buckingham Palace the Lord Lieutents of the counties, and the Mayors and Lord Provosts of Great Britain whom His Majesty addressed on the subject of the reconstruction of the Territorial army. His Majesty said that the Territorial Army would be reconstituted in order that it might become a foundation of the army system. Every possible step would be taken to speed the work. He invited those present to enlist sympathies of employers in that formation of the indispensable volunteer citizen army.

POSITION OF SHIPPING IN DOCKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., May 16.

A statement is issued on the Port of the London authority describing the position of shipping in docks on May 12th. Seventyfour ships were discharging 21 loading, fortysix lying up repairing and bunkering, two waiting in docks to discharge or load and one waiting in the river to dock. The total tonnage was 4,41,526.

MEXICO REVOLUTIONARIES.

TO FORM A PROVISIONAL GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" states that the revolutionaries in Mexico are forming a provisional Government with Delahuerta as a provisional President. He is described as an educated man of studious habits who has several times served as temporary Governor of the States needing reorganising.

IMPORTS OF LUXURIES INTO FRANCE.

PARTICULARS OF RESTRICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 15.

A press communique says:—With reference to the recent announcement in the press, on the subject of the prohibition of by the French Government of the importation of luxuries into France, the Government of India cabled to the Secretary of State for full particulars. The Secretary of State has replied that the full text of the French importation prohibition list appeared in the Board of Trade Journal dated 6th May and that the following are the items in which India appears to be seriously interested. Cut precious stones, fine pearls, woollen carpets made with knotted or twisted pile including imitations, carpets of wool mixed with other material fabrics of goat hair, many kinds of silk fabrics, trimmings, ribbons and braids of pure jute. In addition to these the following are referred to as requiring licenses under decrees already in force: tobacco, Mineral oils for illuminating purposes, heavy oils and residues of mineral oils.

The import prohibitions apply also to Algeria but are subject to the execution of special international agreements. They do not apply to goods imported for export either under the ordinary temporary importation regime or under the special regime set up by the decree issued on the 16th April 1920.

EARTHQUAKE IN COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, May 14.

An earthquake was registered at Colombo observatory yesterday. It began at 7-31 a.m. vibrations reaching the maximum at 7-43 a.m., and lasting till 9.10 a.m.

KANARA AND THE NEW ERA.

(Continued from page 7.)

from ancient times supplies many instances in which the ryots have got rid of and deposed tyrannical kings and governments and replaced them by kings and governments more or less of their own choice. Sir Thomas Munro has told us in one of his readable despatches that the British conquest of India was due to the support of the people, not their passive but active support. India has not been and is not politically inert. It has the political habit of mind but it has not been sufficiently cultivaed and kept alive. Why and how, you will ask. Let me briefly answer. The conditions of a political habit of mind, as I understand them after such study of the subject as I have been able to devote to it, are these:—

A people to be able to govern themselves and make responsible government successful should know and always bear in mind that such Government should aim at a twofold object enabling the Government to control the governed and the other to enable the government to control itself. In India we have been accustomed to leave the Government to control the people but we have not been accustomed to enalbe the government to control itself. To enable the government to control itself the people should be always vigilant as to the principles and policy of the administration. Therefore the second condition necessary to make responsible government successful is that the people should learn to cultivate the spirit of ordered organisation. That is to say the people should wacth with care the acts of the government, and be critical. The vigilance of criticism is the second condition. But criticism does not mean finding fault with the acts of Government for mere criticism's sake but for helping Government to understand the people's point of view. Now the people's point of view is as much, if not more, liable to be wrong as the Government's. The ultimate responsibility of administration resting as it does and should, on the Government, the people should leave those set to carry on the work of Government a reasonable latitude of liberty, discretion, judgment and power or else government becomes anarchy. The people's instincts are generally right when they complain of a wrong but they are not generallly right as to the remedies for the wrong. For such remedies they should trust their more educated leaders, not the demagagus who lead the people by flattering them and in season and out of season abusing the government but those who, like the late Mr. Gokhale or the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta are serious students of politics and are not afraid of unpopularity where their own conscience and convictions tell them the people are wrong. The people smell the wrong, the Government furnish the remedy.

HEALTHY HABIT OF POLITICAL MIND.

In short, the capacity for ordered organization, the active will and habit to watch the principles and policy of Government with ever watchful vigilance, and a self-restrained but strong will and habit to get government to govern itself and be friendly with wisdom to the interests, rights and liberties of the people and to be not the paws and victims of either the frowing bureaucracy or the fawining damagogues—these form a people's healthy habit of political mind.

Remember in the last resort responsible government depends for its success or failure not so much on the laws it makes or the law by which its machinery is formed and organized as by the back-ground of intelligent, sane public opinion. . . . . Do not think for one moment that in telling you not to be led away by either those who fawn on and flatter officials or by those who fawn on or flatter the people to get influence over them, I am speaking as a moderate against extremist and have in view any particular set of individuals who are prominent leaders of this political party or that. I own that in bringing about these new reforms all political parties have borne their share and acknowledgements are due to all whether they are Tilakites or Besantites, Home Rulers or Liberals. When a people are claiming and striving for the rights of responsible government it is natural for the people's leaders putting the people in a variety of ways some with fury and passion, some with calmness and moderation. All sorts and conditions of men and leaders are necessary when a people are asking for responsible government to begin. But when the first step of it is laid, then it is no longer a question of striving and strife but of steady, sober, deliberate workmanship. When you plan a building you first dig the ground which looks like destruction; when you have dug the foundation then you build which requires calmness, slow and steady sureness of knitting the different parts of the structure together and so raising the edifice. We are now entering on the constructive, cool calculated work of the edification of responsible government and the edification stage requires the hard work of joining the spirits of the country together instead of disfaming them by passionate abuse, attribution of motives to one another and threats, and testing the nerve of the country by mere names of leaders rather than by the necessities of the people dictated by the cause on its own national merits. Remember what happened in France, Italy, and Germany during the stage when they strove to get responsible government and afterwards when that stage having ended, they entered on the first step of responsible government. The leaders who had striven mightily for the people in the first stage laid down constitutions on paper, but when they entered on the practical stage, they all egregiously failed and had to make way for more cautious and sober leaders to carry on the work of responsible government. Cavour's life is and ought to be a lesson to us now.

NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT.

Having so far dealt with the general question of importance to the whole of India, I turn to the questions peculiar to this District. I regret that your chofce of me as President of this Conference has come upon me so suddenly as to hardly leave me breathing time to think of and deal with political questions especially affecting Kanara in any manner satisfactory to myself or to you. I must, therefore, make but a brief reference to them, leaving it to the resolutions which will be moved at this session of the Conference, and to the various speakers from Kanara who will speak to them, to formulate the special grievances and wants of the people of Kanara which call for reform and redress. There is the old question of the land-tax. Has it been pressing upon the people? Is the one anna cess which is levied from the ryots for the purposes of education and sanitation being used for his behoof. There is the question of the forest grievances. There is the crying question that under the prevailing forest policy Kanara is being turned into a forest District to the detriment of the ryot and the agricultural cultivation. Then there is the question of the communication of this District with the other parts of the Presidency by means of Railway and Steamers. The District has still remained more or less isolated as it were and what should be done to remove that disability by the people of Kanara? Then there is the question of education. Have primary schools increased, so as to meet the demand, and so as to create a demand, among the ryots for the education of their children? How many Taluka towns are prepared to have High Schools of their own? What difficulties do the parents in Kanara experience for the education of their children, primary, secondary and collegiate? These strike me, hastily looking at the matter, as the most important questions on which I should like to have light from this Conference. I see before me men from the landowning, mercantile, trading and profession al classes. They will, I feel sure, help the Conference in the elucidation of these problems, speak with the voice of authority, state facts soberly without exaggeration and formulate the grievances and wants of the people of the District with becoming farnkness and accurate statement of fact. Let credit be given to the Government Officials where they deserve it. Where criticism of their acts seems necessary, let it be dignified, sober, in measured language, and such as to win the sympathy and support of all sensible and enlightened people.

LEARN TO DISCIPLINE YOURSELF.

Finally, I appeal to you all not only to make this Conference a success worthy of Kanara and capable of doing good to the District, but also establish it on such a basis that its sessions will be repeated from year to year so that every Taluka town in the District shall have its turn of holding its sittings and carrying the mission of political acitivity and healthy political life throughout the District amongst all the classes of people. You the people of Kanara have now awakened to your sense o duty to your District and to your country. Let not that interest be ephemeral, but the new life awakened continue to be of a sustained character. What are the steps which you should undertake to give a permanence to this Political Conference? First you ought to have a Standing Secretary with a clerk or two who ought to be entrusted with the duty of issuing the proceedings of the Conference broadcast to the people in the villages and towns, of getting branches of political associations established in the different parts of the District, securing a Fund for the purpose of political propaganda amongst the people, and issuing from time to time leaflets couched in simple language which even the man in the street can understand, on the current political problems of the day. These leaflets should address themselves to the question of putting new life into the people. By the new life I mean making the people realise, their duty to rise above the petty spirit of uaste, creed or race, of making them feel that the interests of all are one, that all should unite for the common good of the country and the District and that these should be no caste jealousies and selfish motives which disorganise life of the people, disunite them and make politics a hell, a curse and an evil to be avoided by all honest men. It is in Kanara that this healthy political spirit should originate and abound. We in Bombay have also our duty to our District. We should encourage, we should hearten you. We should back you up where you are right. We should warn you where we feel you are wrong. But the impulse, the inspiration, the initiative must be yours. You must learn to stand upon your own legs. You must cultivate the spirit of self-reliance, of boldnss, of public spirit, of freedom of healthy criticism. Do not waste your energies over personal controversies and party strife. Try to rise superior to selfish motives and narrow views. Have a broad outlook. Hold before you the idea of a progressive Kanara marching as a part of progressive India. Have courage and confidence in yourself. Learn to discipline yourself in the art of public life by practising it with sobriety, with dignity, with a proper sense of duty to the country at large, and have faith. Never despair. Progress is always attended with difficulties, disappointments and failures. Success or failure is not a true test of a cause. All great institutions, inventions, in politics, art or literature, all that embellishes the life of a people and makes for a civilization have been the slow result of repeated failures. Bear in mind the counsel of one of our Hindu saints Shri Dnyaneshwar who says "do not give up a good and noble effort merely because it has failed to achieve the material object you had in view." Even if you fail, the very fact that you have laboured for it has given you wealth of personality, or what our Rishis called paurusham, heroism. It is not the achievement of the object which we strive for in a noble cause that is the mark of our worth, but it is the steadiness of pursuit, singleness of aim, the vigour and the industry, and the indomitable character of our will in its pursuit which really form the true enduring mark of success. The true wealth of a country lies not in its material riches, but in the virtues of its people. Do the people work for the common good of the country with confidence in themselves, never despairing, never daunted by failures, never disappointed by difficulties, but looking upon failures and difficulties as so many calls to further effort for the sake of God and their motherland? Be these your wealth, and may this First Conference of the Kanara District help you by the blessing of God to nourish and nurse among you men of character, ryots of heroic will, of steady purpose, and patriots toiling for the real welfare of all the masses.

The strike at the petroleum installations in Madras came to an end on the 15th and the strikers numbering two thousand all resumed work.

HYDRO—ELECTRIC POSSIBILITIES OF CEYLON.

A GREAT SCOPE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO May 15.

The report is issued of Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India whose services were lent to the Ceylon Government for the purpose of examining and reporting on the Hydro-Electric possibilities of Ceylon. Mr. Meares states that Ceylon has far more water power than it can ever use unless industries are specially started to turn this natural wealth into monetary value. The report gives outline figures showing some 264,000 Hydro-electric horse power is continuously available and with the additional storage not examined, this would, doubtless, be considerably increased. Some of these sites were visited by Mr. Meares and others were examined from contoured maps. Thus the Cotwalia Oya, tributary of the Mahaweli Ganga could be developed either at St. Clair falls, or Talawakelle where the flow of some 250 cusecs and a fall of nearly 900 feet would give over 16,000 horse-power continuously or near Somerset Gampola where 500 cusecs is always available with a fall of over 500 feet giving further 20,000 horse-power and over. This last project is a promising one and was visited but its possibilities are only a fraction of those of the Laxa Pana and Aberdeen waterfalls. While the cost of development would be greater, the water of the Mahaweli Kanga itself in its upper reaches could with not a large storage of water tunnelling through the watersheds could be delivered below the Aberdeen falls with a very great drop. Finally, the Mahaweli Ganga below the Victoria estate would give a minimum discharge of some 1,200 cusecs under a fall of 3,400 feet equvivalent to 34,000 horse-power. But this site is unhealthy and cannot be commended.

NEW BENGAL COUNCIL.

HALL FOR ACCOMMODATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 14.

At a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation held this evening to consider the Bengal Government's request for the loan of the Town Hall for accommodating the reformed Bengal Legislative Council a resolution was passed expressing willingness to lend Government the upper floor of the Town Hall on a rental of Rs. 2,500 per month, but suggesting to Government the desirability of using the Victoria Memorial Hall for temporary use. The Corporation resolved that in case Government decided to avail themselves of the upper floor of the Town Hall, the ground floor should be converted and reserved for the purpose of public meetings.

MADRAS' FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

VIEWS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 15.

Referring to the Finance Committee's recommendations, the Hon. Mr. J. F. Simpson, Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, in the course of a letter to the Government of India, Finance Department, says:—The Chamber accepts the Committee's recommendations that Madras contribution to the Imperial deficit should be 17 per cent. It is fully recognised that the immediate adjustment to 47 per cent. may be impracticable, but the Chamber urges most emphatically that any sum in excess of 17 per cent. of Imperial deficit required from the Presidency should be treated as a loan to be repaid first by credit to the provincial loan account up to the amount now outstanding against the Presidency. In conclusion, the letter says, "that what the Chamber is pressing for is recognition of the fact that Madras has been starved for the benefit of the richer provinces and is entitled to immediate relief and if the whole amount of remission cannot be given at once, then whatever is taken in excess shall be treated as a loan."

BANDEMATARAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 16.

The Bande Mataram states:—The "New Urdu" daily edited by Lala Rajput Rai made its first appearance to-day. It is of eight pages and promises to be a first class urdu daily of the Punjab. The paper has received special messages from Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Subramniaiyer, Mr. Andrews and Mrs. Besant. In an editorial note, Lala Lajpat Rai explaining the policy of the paper lays stress on the desirability of rasing it clear to all concerned that no Indian or Mahomedan desire the military intervention of any foreign nation in the affair of India. He believes that every Indian Mahomedan is a patriot and will be ready to shed his last drop of blood in the defence of his country if its independence is attacked by any foreign power even though that power be Mahomedan. Subject to this, he says, it is the duty of every Indian to sympathise with the Muslims of the world and to support their claims for political and economical independence.

COLOMBO UNIVERSITY.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, May 14.

A Conference of the members of Oriental Studies Society took place in Colombo this week for the purpose of discussing what Oriental studies are advisable to be pursued in the new Colombo University. The Conference was not open to the press, but Mr. Denham, Director of Education who presided informed a "Times of Ceylon" representative that between thirty and forty Buddhist priests from all parts of the Island attended and that after discussion the Conference decided to invite the recommendations of the High Priests as regards the admission of priest-hood to the University syllabus and to include Pali, Sanscrit, Singhalese, Ceylon History, Archaeology, Epigraphy. Mr. Denham referred to Suriyagada Sumangala, who is presently taking a degree at Oxford where his appearance created considerable interest as the first robed Buddhist priest in an English University.

KOLABA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

—allegation every one of them singly and collectively has been refuted up to the hilt, and yet he was not allowed to come back to India, because the British Government really feared, not so much the peace of the people because it was assured, but it feared the agitation of Mr. Horniman in which he was an absolute past master. If he had been here they would have found the whole of India, so to say, in a whirlpool of constitutional and peaceful agitation on regard to the Punjab and the Khilafat questions that the Government of India would have been brought to their knees. The speaker regretted that some of the prominent men in Bombay had not seen their way to hold a meeting in regard to Mr. Horniman; he however, excluded Mr. Tilak's party from this blame.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Resolutions about the Khilafat and non-co-operation; against the Rowlatt, Seditious Meetings and other Acts; approving of the manifesto issued by Mr. Tilak on behalf of the Congress Democratic Party; condemning the the Amritsar massacre and the Martial Law regime in the Punjab and placing on record the most valuable and selfless services of the Congress Committee and the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Swami Shradhanandji, were also passed.

A number of resolutions of purely local interests, pertaining to the district, were also passed.

PURI FAMINE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Secretary, People's Famine Relief Committee, Puri writes under date May 12:—

Since the visit of the Lieut.-Governor, in April last, six relief centres have been opened by Government at different places in the affected areas of the Puri District. About 6,000 people are getting gratuitous relief at these centres. But this Government measure is not adequate. Many deserving of gratuitous dole have to go without it. Moreover, Government Relief does not reach all classes of people. Only low class people come to kitchens. Other classes don't attend it owing to rigid caste considerations. Some people of high caste don't take gratuitous doles publicly. They would rather die within doors than come out to stretch their hands for gratuitous doles. There are women both high and low who for want of proper clothing cannot come out of their houses to the place of distribution. There are others who are too weak and emaciated to walk to the relief centres, which are miles off from their homes. All these classes of men and women need to be looked after at their homes. The Government relief officers are doing nothing for these people. It is here that Government work has to be supplemented. It is with this object in view that an organisation has been formed in supersession of all the relief Committees that were hitherto working. The Enquiry Committee of the Utkal Union Conference in its last session held at Puri undertook to give relief in some areas, but as its main function has been to enquire into the condition of the distressed people, relief operation was with it a matter of secondary importance. Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of the India Society lately visited some of the affected parts of the District, and was impressed with the urgent necessity of non-official relief operations on a wide scale in spite of what Government is doing in this direction. The Conference Enquiry Committee cannot meet this necessity in a satisfactory degree. Thus a separate committee has been formed on the 8th of May, 1920 under the name of the People's Famine Relief Committee, Puri. Its main function is to collect funds from different parts of the country to be spent on the distribution of gratuitous relief to those whom Government relief does not and can not reach. It will also start grain golas for supplying rice at cost price to those who have the means to buy. Care will always be taken to see that the work of this Committee does not overlap Government measures. The Committee has the Hon. Babu Gopabandhu Das as its President, Babu Suresh Chandra Ghosh and Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society as Joint Secretaries, and Jagabandhu Sinha as Treasurer. A plan of work to be undertaken by the Committee has been drawn up. Responsible gentlemen who are all members of the Committee have been appointed to take charge of different centres of relief, which the Committee will open shortly. An appeal is being made to the public for funds. The success of the Committee depends upon the degree of readiness with which the appeal will be responded to.

DELAY IN TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

"INDEPENDENTS" PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The "Independent" protests against the irresponsible way of the Telegraph Department. Messages relating to an extract of Mr Gandhi's paper sent on the 9th instant was received six hours after the paper came by mail yesterday. The paper asks to refuse payment in future for these.

SEQUEL TO KALLAR RIOTS.

POLICE INVADE VILLAGES.

ALL MALES OVER TEN TAKEN AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 15.

Regarding the Kallar registration trouble in Madura, a correspondent writes to say that on the third instant the police raided three Kallar villages in Madura named, Mathipaneer, Mettupatti and Perukatty and all male inhabitants of over ten years of age were arrested and taken away and that cattle fields and gardens stand neglected.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

CONCESSION TO RUNNING STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 14.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Agent, North-Western Railway:—It is understood that warnings have been given by strikers to men who are still at work and to others who are anxious to return to work that they will eventually lose their employment as strike leaders will insist on their discharge. They need have no fear whatever on this account and those men who have remained loyal may be certain that not only will they be kept in employment but the Agent will see that their loyalty is recognised. Many loyal running staff are unable to earn their usual mileage and overtime allowances in consequence of the strike. It is notified that the Agent will consider the question of compensation to the men who are suffering in this way directly due to the strike on the recommendation of their heads of departments.

CONCESSION TO RUNNING STAFF.

Another notice issued by the Agent states a concession to the running staff which has been under consideration for some months has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. This concession permits of their subscribing to the Railway Provident Fund a portion of their mileage and overtime allowances in addition to their substantive rate of pay and also leave allowances and retiring gratuity will be calculated on a similar basis.

ENGINE SHED MEN RETURN TO WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 15.

A press note issued by the Agent, North-Western Railway states:—A few more men who went on strike from the engine-shed have returned to work and it is possible to run more goods trains to-day. Gujranwala and one or two smaller stations between Lahore and Wazirabad which were rather shaky yesterday after a visit by Mr. Miller seems to have settled to work again and trains are getting through satisfactorily.

AGENT'S NOTICE.

The following notice has been issued by the Agent, N. W. Railway. On the 9th May 1920, I issued a notice in which I stated that the workshops would be open and that if the men returned to work at once they would be reinstated on the same pay. This offer was confirmed at the meeting held at the Commissioner's office on the 12th May, when the men were urged to return to work at once. This offer cannot remain open indefinitely because the Railway administration must employ new men to carry on essential work and the men so employed will not be dismissed to make room for those whom they have replaced. I therefore, wish it to be clearly understood that I will undertake to find employment for all men who resume work on or before Monday next, May 17th, at the same rate of pay as they were drawing when they left work, but that the men who do not return on or before Monday, May 17th, must run the risk of losing their employment, if I have found it necessary to fill their places in the meanwhile.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' STRIKE AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 15.

The Secretary, Railway Union Amritsar writes:—Over 300 Amritsar employees struck work to-day. The men request recognition of their Union and a sympthetic handling of their case.

THAKORE SAHIB OF MORVI.

MARRIES A GIRL OF 16!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RAJKOT, May 15

On the 14th instant His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, 63 years of age, was married to a girl of 16 years. The bride is a Grassia lady of Chuba.

TO-DAYS ENGAGEMENTS.

Sassoon and Alliance Silk Milk Co. Ld., Annual General Meeting, 3 Forbes St., 4-30 p.m.

The mail steamer Narkunda, with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

IRISH SITUATION.

GENERAL OUTBREAK OF LAWLESSNESS.

OUTRAGES CAREFULLY ORGANISED

(From our Sunday Edition.)

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 13.

Reports have been received from all parts of Ireland of a series of daring outrages yesterday evening indicating careful and methodical organisation. It is suggested that Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons on the 12th instant with reference to General Macready's steps in Ireland was the signal for the outbreak of the lawlessness, which took the form of burning and blowing up police barracks, including those at Carrickbeg and Commons Road, Cork, and raids on customs and excise and income-tax offices, and destruction of documents, including offices at Downpatrick Bantry and Londonerry. At Downpatrick, the Rev. Wilson, a Minor Canon of the Down Cathedral was shot in the thigh. A disturbance occurred between Orangemen and Nationalists at Strabane, as the result of which one ex-soldier died of injuries. The police barracks at Bessborough were also burned down and telegraphs and telephones cut, dislocating communication between Dublin and the provinces.

"VIGOROUS POLICY."

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 2.30 p.m., May 15.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons with regard to Ireland foreshadows more vigorous policy as regards suppression of lawlessness. Meanwhile, the latest news from Ireland reaffirms that every concession and every move bearing semblance of concession is interpreted by the assassins as weakness which merely encourages the whole army of criminals who now have Cork, Clare and Kerry at their Sir Hamar Greenwood, interviewed in Dublin, said he was a friend of Ireland and as an instance of that, said that since his arrival he had not signed a single deportation order. He had released many persons, arrested on suspicion including Alderman O'Brien. There was perfect unanimiey in the Irish Executive.

AN ARMED HOUSEMAID'S HEROIC DEED.

RETURNES FIRE THOUGH WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 12-30 noon, May 15.

The Sinn Feiners, who forced entry into the residence at Clydagh Mayo, were resisted by an armed housemaid who although fired on and wounded returned fire and drove the raiders off.

INCOME-TAX OFFICE RAIDED.

CLERKS OVERPOWERED: DOCUMENTS BURNT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 13.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., May 15.

The Income-Tax office, housed in the Scottish Provident Building in Belfast was raided by masked men yesterday evening and two clerks working overtime were overpowered and bound. The raiders emptied the shelves and desks and piled the income-tax documents on the floor where they were saturated with petrol and set on fire. The raiders then decamped. No arrests were made.

BANTRY CUSTOM OFFICES BURNT.

ARMED MASKED MEN HOLD UP MAIL VANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 13.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., May 15.

The Customs offices at Bantry were burned down this morning.

Armed and masked men held up two mail-vans in the Thurles district and searched the mails and seized the documents.

DUBLIN POLICE BARRACKS BURNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May, 13.
Recd. 1.15 p.m., May 15.

Three more police barracks in County Dublin were burned yesterday evening.

MORE OUTRAGES IN IRELAND

LIMERICK CORPORATION'S WARNING TO RATEPAYERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Further minor outrages are reported from Ireland including a burning down of the Cashel Court house. Reinforcements for the Royal Irish Constabulary are arriving from England. Armed and masked men held up a mail train from Cork and seized letters for the Constabulary. The Limerick Corporation has decided not to defend the claims lodged for malicious injury and notifies the ratepayers to take steps to protect their windows and other property as the Corporation will henceforth not pay decrees levied according to the law.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REPORT.

"TIMES" DEMANDS IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

"The Times" demands immediate publication of the Hunter Committee's Report accompanied by an announcement that the conclusions of the Government will be issued soon. It is of opinion that the only arguable reason for holding it up is a decision mentioned by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons on the 6th instant to publish with it the resolution of the Government of India on the subject.

"TIMES OF INDIA" ON DYER

CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S DISAGREEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

The Council of the European Association have strongly expressed their disapprobation of the paragraph in the "Times of India" regarding General Dyer. They consider that the "Times of India" had no authority to express the opinion of the European community with regard to the action of any officer, civil or military, at Amritsar or elsewhere. The Council are confident that it is the desire of all Europeans that public comment and criticism should be silent while the matter is *sub judice* and until the Hunter Committee's report is published.

CAN SIR J.C. BOSE MEASURE PLANT GROWTH?

PROFESSOR WALLER'S DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Before the Royal Society, Professor Waller gave a demonstration with a view to questioning whether Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's crescograph measured a plant growth. He showed that the movements similar to the plant growth occurred in the fiddlestrings under an electric stimulation.

The discussion indicated that the general feeling was that Professor Waller could not shake confidence in Sir J. Bose's results unless he showed that the movements of the fiddlestrings were also arrested by poisons and varied with other factors known to influence the rate of the growth.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT CHAPLAIN'S PAY.

ENQUIRY IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Fremantle, Mr. Montagu stated that he was communicating with the Indian Government on the question whether chaplains of the Indian Establishment who served overseas, could elect to draw Army Chaplains' pay with the army of occupation bonus and other allowances if they were more advantageous than the civil pay.

AIR CARGO RACE TO INDIA POSTPONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 16.

The Air Cargo race to India has been postponed. The Air Ministry is advised that owing to unrest in Asia Minor and Syria machines cannot be allowed to proceed beyond the line Athes-Suda Bay-Cairo

OVER HUNDRED CRIMES IN FEW HOURS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Within a few hours of Sir Hamar Greenwood's interview in Dublin yesterday there was a frenzied outburst of organised crimes, over hundred occurring throughout Ireland, including those already mentioned.

REINFORCEMENTS TO IRISH CONSTABULARY.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Lord Birkenhead, speaking in London yesterday evening, declared that wholly exceptional steps were being taken at that moment to send reinforcements to the Irish Constabulary. It is understood in this connection that large military forces are being despatched and Lord Birkenhead apparently indicated that there would be a military guard for every policeman in Ireland.

TOWN HALL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 16.

A bulletin of outrages committed in Ireland yesterday as supplied to the Dublin Castle shows that eighteen further police barracks and five income-tax offices were destroyed. The Maynooth Town Hall was destroyed by fire to-day, explosive being used.

MOSCOW SITUATION ABNORMAL.

GENERAL SILENCE IN RUSSIA.

DNIEPER DEBACLE CAUSES PANIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 16.

There is still no news from Moscow and silence has been general throughout Russia since the 9th instant. Messrs. Marconi declare that the situation is abnormal. No such stoppage has occurred since the first revolution. Messages were received freely up to Sunday evening. Meanwhile the "Krasnaya Gazeta", the official Bolshevik organ reveals that the Dnieper debacle has caused a panic in leading circles in Moscow. The organ declares that the very fate of the Soviet Republic is at present being decided. The offensive is the severest blow Bolshevism has suffered. The paper demands severe punishment of the Commissaries responsible.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

NO ALARM FOR BRITISH LABOUR DELEGATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

No alarm is felt as regards the British Labour Delegation to Russia, which was at Reval on May 10th, but all newspaper experts excepting "The Daily Telegraph" are convinced that something has happened in Russia. It is pointed out that there are at least three high power wireless stations in Moscow.

SEVEN ZEPPELINS OVER WARSAW.

REPORTED TO HAVE CARRIED GERMAN OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Seven Zeppelins flew over Warsaw on May 9th. It is believed that they were carrying German staff officers to reorganise the Bolshevist Army. The Poles declare that this violates the Treaty of Versailles.

POLISH UKRAINIAN CONVENTION.

THE PROVISIONS FOR POLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

New York.—The Warsaw correspondent of the Associated Press of America understands that the Polish Ukrainian convention signed before the opening of drive on Kieff provides for the Polish outlet to the Black Sea and the Polish Viceminister in the Ukraine Cabinet. Poland will virtually control the railroads through the vast wheat areas and give military support to the Ukrainians for ten years.

POLAND'S CLAIMS.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Paris.—Interviewed in Rome, Patek, Polish Foreign Minister declared that Poland had no imperialist aims but claimed that the territories which Poland possessed in 1772 should not be annexed to Russia. The Polish capture of 160 locomotives and 2,000 guns proved that the Bolshevists had been preparing to invade Poland but as soon as Poland's objects had been attained she would be ready to negotiate with the Bolshevists.

POLES' ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

OFFENSIVE—A PART OF THE PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Copenhagen.—A telegram from Reval says that Vassilevski, Polish representative in Esthonia said that the Polish offensive was a part of the programme for the alliance of the Russian border states against the Germano-Russian alliance. Poland would receive East Galicia for helping Ukraine. Vassilevski's task is to induce Esthonia to join the alliance which is said already to comprise Poland, Finland and Rumania.

FINLAND AND ESTHONIA.

JOIN POLES AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

It is reported that Finland and Esthonia have decided to join the Poles in the offensive against the Bolsheviks.

CARRANZA'S FORCES DRIVEN AT SAN MARCOS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

New York.—A telegram from Vera Cruz says that Carranza's forces have been driven from their positions at San Marcos.

PRESIDENCY OF U. S.

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE EUGENE V. BEBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

New York.—The Socialist National Convention has nominated for the Presidency of the United States by an acclamation, Eugene V. Bebs who is at present serving a sentence of ten years' imprisonment in the Federal prison Atlanta for the violation of the espionage law.

U. S. SEPARATE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

MOTION STRUCK OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

In the Senate, the provision in the Republican resolution requesting President Wilson to negotiate a separate treaty with Germany was struck out on the motion of Senator Lodge.

WORLD'S GRAIN MARKETS.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE FOR STABILISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Washington.—Wheat Director Barnes is convening a representative conference of the Government officials, Congress leaders and railroad heads on the 19th instant to consider plans for stabilising the world's grain markets, after closing down of the United States' Grain Corporation on June 1st.

MISSION TO JEWISH COMMUNITIES OVERSEAS.

ISRAEL COHEN TO EXPLAIN TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

The Zionist organisation has entrusted Israel Cohen with the mission to the Jewish communities overseas to explain the significance of the Peace Conferences' decision, concerning Palestine and to extend and strengthen the ramifications of the Zionist projects in Palestine. Israel Cohen will proceed to Palestine on May 16th after which he will go from Port Said to Fremantle. The territories he will visit in his tour include Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Straits Settlements, Java and India.

U. S. FEDERAL STRONGHOLD TO SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

A telegram from Brownsville (Texas) says it is understood that in accordance with the agreement between Carranza and the rebels the last Federal stronghold on the United States border will be surrendered to-day.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

At Lord's, M. C. C. beat Notts by five wickets.

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Leicestershire by 129 runs.

At Brighton, Sussex beat Warwickshire by 138 runs. In Sussex second innings, H. Wilson scored 187.

PARIS RAILWAY STRIKE.

REPORTED SATISFACTORY SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 16.

PARIS:—The situation on the various railway systems is satisfactory. There has been further resumption of work on some lines and more trains are running. The Paris underground system is now normal and there are increasing signs that the strikers are losing their enthusiasm.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

The labour situation in France continues to improve although the gas workers and joiners and upholsterers are due to strike to-day.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CARRANZA.

NEWS UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 16.

The report that Carranza has been captured is unfounded. He is holding out near San Marco and the rebels are pushing up reinforcements and artillery.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Constantinople.—An extraordinary Court Martial has sentenced Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his associates to death in contumaciam.

GRAND VIZIER OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Constantinople.—A policeman attempted to shoot the Grand Vizier, but only wounded the attendant. The would-be assassin was arrested.

MESOPOTAMIAN OILFIELDS' EXPLOITATION.

SCHEME NOT DEFINITELY DECIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

"The Times" understands that the Government has not taken a definite decision with regard to the scheme for the exploitation of the Mesopotamian oilfields. The public opinion is opposed to strengthening the Sheel Royal Dutch and Standard groups and increasingly favours a development of field by the independent British company.

AMERICAN GOVT. PUBLICATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON VETOES APPROPRIATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Washington.—President Wilson has vetoed the Appropriation Bill for 104 million dollars declaring *ultra vires* the clause prohibiting the issue of any Government publication except under the regulations prescribed by the Congressional Joint Committee.

BRITISH LADIES' GOLF.

MISS CECIL LEITCH WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

In the final of the British Ladies' Golf Championship at Newcastle, County Down Miss Cecil Leitch (Carlisle) holder beat Miss Mollie Griffiths (Sunningdale) by seven and six.

PRINCE'S COMING TOUR TO SYDNEY.

LABOUR COUNCIL NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

Sydney.—The Labour Council after a heated debate decided not to participate in the welcome to the Prince of Wales.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPA CONFERENCE.

PREMIER MILLERAND TO DISCUSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand will meet at Folkestone on 15th mainly to discuss the preparations for the Spa Conference. The French favour fixing indemnity with the claims of the devastated region as the first charge on it.

SIGNOR NITTI.

LIKELY TO RETURN TO PREMIERSHIP

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.
Recd. 3 p.m., May 16.

A Rome message to "The Times" says that the party leaders are hitherto unwilling to assume Ministerial power and it is generally anticipated that Signor Nitti will return to the Premiership supported by the Catholics.

SUGAR SHORTAGE.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

The shortage of sugar is causing a serious concern to the Government and it is stated that the price will have to be increased from tenpence to fifteen pence a pound in order to avoid a subsidy.

CABLE ITEMS.

Venice.—H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala has arrived here.

Washington.—The Government will soon resume buying silver in open market, but only in small lots in order not to force the price upwards.

LONDON May 14:—The "Daily Express" states that the army is reverting to prewar uniforms of red and blue and green and Tartan.

CHRISTCHURCH:—The Prince of Wales has arrived here. He was splendidly received by the populace who thronged the streets.

Gibraltar May 12th.—A British steamer Koenig Friedrich August from Bombay for London has fire in bunkers. The situation is under control.

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IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

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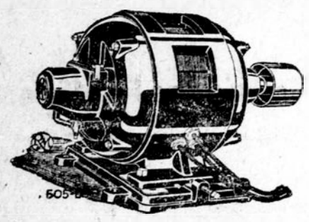

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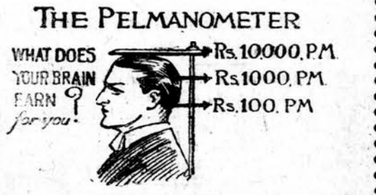

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EDUCATIONAL NOTES

BY AN INDIAN.

English Enthroned.

In India English has been enthroned as the medium of instruction. History, Geography, Mathematics, everything, is taught through this medium. Even oriental languages like Persian and Sanskrit, which can most easily be learnt through the medium of Indian tongues, are taught through this channel. The result of adopting this medium has been as a witness pointed out to the Sadler Commission, that "8 years of school life and 3 or 4 years in College are spent more or less entirely in the acquisition' of this language. Another teacher has shown that 75 p. c. of the school periods is (in High School) appropriated by the subject of English, other subjects being more or less neglected.

Route to Knowledge.

Thus the route to knowledge has been lengthened and the task of learning made more labourious. But, this is not all. The system has also throttled the self-expression of the student. "The individuality of students can only make itself evident and effective, whether in the region of thought, or of plastic art, or of handwork, when some mastery of the medium of instruction has been achieved" says the Calcutta University Commission. Therefore, it is clear that, to quote Mr. Syed Ross Masood, of the Nizam's Education Department, "India will never develop her real genius and intllectual life till it is made possible for the inhabitants of the country to acquore all varieties of knowledge in the language that comes to them most naturally, and this she will never be able to do so long as English is allowed to remain the only language of culture."

Teacher's Case.

Last week I pointed out that if a child is to be properly educated he should be placed in the care of the best possible trainer. Further, I said that to attract best persons to the profession it will be necessary to offer best terms. Apropos the following remarks of Dr. Fisher are interesting:—

"The whole secret of education depends, on the teacher. We have to work through human instruments and no nation is well advised to allow its teaching profession to become discontented or unattractive to talent and devotion. The teaching profession is a disinterested profession, and there must always be a missionary spirit in the profession. I do not want it to be highly paid, but I want it to be adequately paid. There is no calling which makes such a constant and continuous demand upon high spirits as the calling of the teacher. A good teacher should flood a class room with his vitality."

American Teachers.

Elementary teachers in New York, according to the "Literary Digest," 'are on a par in the wage scale with butchers, chauffers, clerks and waiters—excellent people, but employed in callings where almost no preparation is required." The New York "Evening Post' publishes the following table that gives daily-wage comparisons:—

1.	Plumbers	$6.50
2.	Steam-fitters	6.50
3.	Masons	5.85
4.	Carpenters	5.85
5.	Piano-tuners	5.70
6.	Senior high-school teachers	5.18
7.	Ohio miners—all classes of labor, average	4.66
8.	Junior highschool teachers	4.11
9.	Chauffeurs	4.10
10.	Masons' helpers	4.02
11.	Average of all mine labor in Alabama, Illionois, Kansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah	3.87
12.	Common labor	3.85
13.	Dressmakers	3.41
14.	Domestic servants	3.26
15.	Elementary teachers	3.30
16.	Labor on lawns, furnaces, etc	3.00
17.	Ash-collectors	3.00
18.	Garbage collectors	3.00
18.	Thirty-seven women school-teachers	2.51
200.	Eighteen women school teachers	2
21.	Town dog-catcher	2.46

What they Want.

So the Yankee teachers are agitating for increased salaries. They are asking for a salary sufficient for them 'to live well, laugh often, love much, gain the respect of intelligent people and the love of little children." Apropos a lady contributes the following delightful piece to an American journal:—

The teacher?
A preacher.
And Mother combined.
She nurtures the body
The Soul and the Mind.
Her Station?
Elation.
Her status is high.
She gives to the nation.
The things we can't buy.
Remittance?
A Pittance.
That Labour can beat
The teacher is puzzled
To make both ends meet.

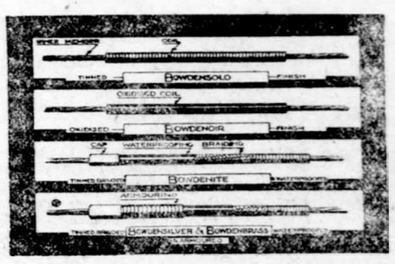
Bolshevist Education.

The "New York World" publishes an interesting article on the Bolshevik system of education from the pen of Mr. Lincoln E. Yre who claims to have obtained the following statement from Lounatcharsky, the People's Commissary for Public Instruction. "Our children are not only given free compulsory education but are fed, clothed and housed at state expense, while at school there is an arrangement which puts the rich and poor on an absolutely equal footing—on which they are not in your otherwise American scholastic system. The other fundamental superiority our system has over yours is that it instils a practical familiarity with productive industry, and thus demonstrates the importance of work, which is production."

A correspondent writes from Surat:—It is said that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are to run a special train for parcels and packages of fruits, etc., every day, to and from Ahmedabad. This train will be called the "Market Train." This arrangement will relieve the congestion in the passenger train as three or four shed vans in the passenger trains which were hitherto utilised for the parcels will now be available for passengers. This arrangement comes into force on the 16th instant.

Bowden Brake Wires

AND SUNDRIES.



The Bowden Wire Mechanism dispenses with the usual mechanical method of transmitting power in other than a straight line by means of angle levers and rods, cables and pulleys, and other such devices. The mechanism is complete in itself, and requires only that one member shall be anchored to a stop at each end, and that the other member shall be attached to an operating lever at one end and to the object to be moved at the other.

General Purposes.	Diameter of Inner wire.	BOWDENITE. Per feet. Inter Rs.	as.	Outer. Rs.	as.	Combined. Rs.	as.	Per Doz. Feet. Combined. Rs.	as.
For motor car ignition and throttle controls, and other light operations	1/16 in. or 1·59 m/m	0	5	0	14	1	2	13	0
For purposes such as motor cycle and tricar brakes, valve lifters, etc.	5/64 in. or 1·98 m/m	0	7	1	0	1	6	16	0
For motor and similar purposes, heavy tricar brakes, etc.	1/8 in. or 3·17 m/m	0	12	1	8	2	2	24	0

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Brass Nipples.

For inner wire.

In every case the wire should end in a nipple, thus allowing absolutely straight pull on the wire. If the nipple is soldered, it would be impossible to remove it by a pull. Short or Long Pattern.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

Dr. Barr, of the Glasgow University, has invented a machine, called "optophone," by means of which the blond are enabled to read ordinary book or paper. It is said that two blind girls already have been able to read 25 words a minute by means of the new invention. "The principal underlying it is the conversion of light and shade into musical notes," says an English journal, which proceeds." Thus the letter "a" for example throws a shadow different from that thrown by "b" or "c" and thus is made to produce a different note."

An Engineer, of Sheffield, has invented a combined cinema, camera, printer and projector weighing only 7½ lbs. for domestic use. With it you can take single pictures or a film series. The machine also serves the purpose of a Kinematograph lantern for showing films on a screen. It was exhibited at the annual photographic Arts Exhibition opened in London in the mail week. The "Daily Chronicle" says:—"The cinematograph inventor, after a thorough explotation of the world's marvels, now wants to lay your own home at your feet. Family scenes from the dining-room, cat and dog incidents from the back garden, domestic quarrels in the kitchen real love scenes from the conservatory can be reproduced in a short time on your own screen, fixed in any room in the house. There is endless scope for reproducing child life featuring your own offspring. Suppose you consider a visit from the coalman of sufficient importance to "take" with your cine-camera. You wait in ambush in the front garden for your victim and "shoot" him as he shoots his sacks into the cellar.

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Ship With Planes.

A ship with planes has been designed by one Mr. Laurence Morton, of Manchester, who says that it could be made to travel at the speed of an aeroplaner. It is said that the ship has two long planes or blades on each side at an angle of about 30 degrees, and is driven by a propeller in the usual way

German Dye Secret.

"After experimenting for two years the British Dyestuffs Corporation Ltd., have discovered the secret of manufacturing alizarine cynine green dye on a commercial scale" says the "Daily Mail" which goes on "A German secret hitherto, alizarine cynine green was discovered at the works of Messrs. Bayer and Co., in 1894, and was manufactured exclusive ly by Germany." The Germans never revealed the manufacturing details to any body and so it remained a closed book to the outside world. "Special characteristc," says the writer, "are that when applied upon wool, chromed or unchromed, fine green shades, are produced which remain fast." "The dye is used particularly for tweeds and ladies dress good."

Life on Mars.

The astronomers are still discussing, whether or not there is life on Mars. But, the belief is general that the only kind of water on the planet is a limited amount of snow. It is believed that water is circulated by means of canals, and that these are the white on the planet is a limited amount of snow. It is believed that water is circulated by means of canals, and that these are the white markings visible on the surface. "That so complex a system of irrigation denotes a highly civilised race of inhabitants is th theory advanced from some quarters" says the "Daily Herald." It is said that in August, 1924, Mars will be 35,000,000 miles from the earth.

Flying Torpedo.

"Tit Bits" gives interesting information about America's "Flying Torpedo." "It is in effect, says the journal, a miniature aeroplane, without a pilot, which after it has started on its journey drops its chassis of its own accord, presently discards its wings, and becomes a bomb. Its present range is 400 miles, and its altitude 3,000 ft. Before it is launched in the air it can be set with unfailing accuracy to any point within these limits. It develops a speed of from 100 to 200 miles an hour, and if started between ten and eleven a.m. in Edinburgh could drop in on Londoners and give them a surprise at lunch."

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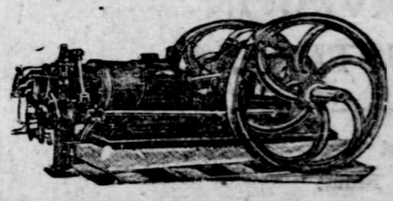

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